FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 085 *1 May 1984*

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BEGLOV SEES CREDIBILITY GAP IN ARMS TALKS

LD272251 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Spartak Beglov commentary]

[Text] The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and president, Konstantin Chernenko, has reaffirmed the Soviet desire to create a climate of trust among nations. He made a statement to that effect at a meeting with the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti. Moscow views such a climate as the most important precondition for productive talks on arms limitation and reduction and for returning East-West relations to a course of easing tensions.

Western policies with regard to curbing the nuclear arms race and preventing nuclear war have been losing credibility. The credibility gap is due to the insincere approach adopted by the NATO governing circles to both nuclear arms limitation talks and the Eastern initiatives concerning measures aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation. Moscow has dismissed the charges that it is opposed to talks on nuclear arms reduction in Europe on the ground that the Geneva talks on the issue were discontinued. It was not the Soviet stand but the obstacles created to the talks by the deployment in Europe of American nuclear missiles that doomed the talks to failure.

The sincerity of the Western pronouncements about a readiness to resume the talks at any moment can only be proved by actions leading to the restoration of the situation that existed before the deployment of the American missiles. The United States and NATO have given no sign of being prepared to undertake such actions, and that leads one to question their sincerity. A lack of sincerity on one side arouses distrust on the other.

NATO has always banked on intimidation and fear. It has always pressed for superiority backed up by new arms systems and doctrines of first nuclear strike rather than initiatives aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation. The Soviet Union and its allies proceed from their conviction that top priority must be given to moves that instill a hope and confidence in the future in the people and provide guarantees against nuclear war. As you may know the Warsaw Treaty countries have advanced proposals for reaching a fundamental solution to the problem of renouncing the use of both conventional and nuclear weapons between the two military alliance. These proposals were followed by the proposals of the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, for introducing a certain code of rules that would govern relations between the nuclear powers and prevent nuclear war. These proposals lay a wider and firmer base of the East's initiative and are another test of the sincerity of the West.

Simple and at the same time badly needed as they are, these proposals could be a first step on the road to a climate of trust. But Washington has ignored the Soviet leader's proposals. Nor has NATO responded to the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Whether the Western leaders want it or not, the further they will remove themselves from the crucial issues of human survival the more reason they give for believing that they are denying the other side its right to equal security and that they are still thinking in terms of war and intimidation. The Soviet Union and its allies have made it abundantly clear that they will not be lured into a farce of talks false and insincere from beginning to end. They made it abundantly clear that they are prepared to take part in meaningful talks provided the other side removes the obstacles it created and shows an equal desire to create a climate of trust.

NATO CONFIDENCE-BUILDING PROPOSALS SCORED

PM271528 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar article under the rubric "Over to a Journalist Specializing in International Affairs": "Through a Keyhole"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "The press has reported NATO proposals for the so-called 'transparency' of armed forces and other 'confidence-building measures' in Europe. I would like to read in the newspaper's pages about what is concealed behind these proposals" -- Captain V. Maysak.

There are many people who want to know other people's secrets and who are not averse to looking through a keyhole or over the fence at their neighbor. Some, it is true, act like this because of an unbridled passion to "know everything," while others have evil intentions. The North Atlantic bloc's military-political leadership may in full measure be numbered among the latter. It not only displays inordinate "curiosity," which pursues most criminal aims with regard to the socialist community countries, but also seeks to impart legitimacy to it.

This is precisely how specialists evaluate the NATO stand at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Under cover of demagogic arguments about the "need" for confidence-building measures, the NATO countries' representatives there put forward a so-called "program" for ensuring the "publicity," "openness," or "transparency" of military activity.

The creators of this "program" propose without a trace of embarrassment that each country provide all the others with information on the organizational structure of its armed forces and on preliminary plans for annual military activity. It is also proposed that advance notice be given of major military measures, to observe these measures by sending observers who "could prevent" certain kinds of activity, and to verify observance of agreements with the help of monitoring groups.

This is how the NATO staffs, and the Pentagon above all, see measures for ensuring confidence and security in Europe. However, this "transparency" of the "potential enemy" has nothing in common with actions designed to safeguard the world from disaster. It only introduces suspicion into interstate relaions and leads to the further intensification of the risk of confrontation on the European Continent.

It is perfectly clear to any knowledgeable person that this NATO "program" boils down to legitimized espionage, which the United States intends to use to expose the defense structure of all European countries which do not belong to the North Atlantic bloc. For its "confidence-building measures" embrace the European part of the USSR and all the Warsaw Pact states, while NATO's chief military force -- the U.S. Armed Forces -- would in practice remain "closed," for NATO "transparency" does not extend to the American Continent at all. Nor does it embrace the sea and ocean regions or the airspace adjacent to Europe.

Many people also link the NATO proposals -- not without grounds -- to the appearance of American nuclear missiles in Europe. In this way the Atlanticists are reckoning on obtaining information of an intelligence nature which would facilitate the targeting of Pershing II and cruise missiles. Such information could also play a significant role in implementing the new aggressive NATO concept of "air-land operations," which provides, in particular, for "decapitating" strikes to be made by high-precision conventional combat means throughout the operational depth of the Warsaw Pact troops' formation.

It should be emphasized that the NATO "program" totally ignores military-political measures for strengthening confidence and security. And yet they are the basis for resolving this problem. There is no need to say how much the level of confidence among the peoples would rise if a positive solution were found to questions such as the adoption by all nuclear states of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. Then the need both to escalate the arms race and to monitor the opposite side's military activity would disappear. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries insist on the adoption of these and other measures.

At the same time the socialist countries are ready also to discuss additional confidence-building measures. As for the NATO and above all, Pentagon lovers of spying on neighbors through the keyhole, they must know that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries do not intend to supply information of an intelligence nature to those who might exploit it for unseemly purposes.

BOGDANOV ON EUROMISSILES IN EAST-WEST SITUATION

AU301531 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Apr 84 p 6

[Interview given by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, to NOVOSTI reporter Aleksandr Bondar: "Dangerous Signs of the Current International Situation; To Live in the Shadow of Nuclear Missiles?"; date, place not given; first two paragraphs are Bratislava PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] "I dare not claim that the clock of the earth's civilization shows 5, or even 3 minutes to 12. Nevertheless, I am convinced: Events are truly taking a most dangerous direction. Today a single, even some chance shot in Europe can become a shot against the very possibility of life on earth...."

This is the opinion of a Soviet expert on Soviet-American relations, of Radomir Bogdanov.

[Bondar] We have already become accustomed to calling the Middle East or Central America the "hotbeds" of our planet... Do you not think that it has also become very "hot" in our old Europe in the recent period?

[Bogdanov] Undoubtedly so. Today there is no other place in the world as politically complicated as Europe, where so many weapons have accumulated which are ready to be triggered off, and where the borderline between two social systems lies.

But the "hot" situation in Europe in the recent period is due to a country lying thousands of kilometers away from our continent.

I would like to single out two factors here: The United States is deploying in Europe new aggressive nuclear weapons which are to a great extent eradicating the borderline between war and peace; at the same time, speaking about the "nonrecognition of the legality" of frontiers which have emerged in Europe, the United States is paving the way for a military conflict. Secretary of State George Shultz permitted himself to make such a statement even in Stockholm, where the European countries are striving to find ways of cooperation under the current complicated conditions....

These two factors alone prove, in my opinion, that currently not only the fate of our region is being decided on in Europe, but also the fate of the entire world.

[Bondar] Will the "political atmosphere" in Europe change after the deployment of new American nuclear missiles is concluded?

[Bogdanov] It changed immediately last November when the first American cruise missiles reached the launching area in Greenham Common.

In fact, all the favorable tendencies of the last few decades on our continent were based on military equilibrium, complemented by the historical experience of the European countries, which never again want to become the cause of wars. We have been living in peace for more than 3 decades; apart from this, in the 3d decade we jointly opened a grandiose round of cooperation, which we call detente. Everything was directed at freeing Europe of the fear of a future war....

A very heavy blow fell on all this from beyond the ocean.

[Bondar] In the West, the politicians' speeches and the press often say that it is both possible and necessary to learn to live, and even to cooperate -- and to cooperate successfully -- "in the shadow of nuclear missiles"....

[Bogdanov] The U.S. Administration in counting exactly on the phenomenon of habit when it carries out its aggressive policy, which is often combined with shooting. Certain Western representatives, too, are counting on this. If the phenomonon of "habit" takes root, if one succeeds in foisting on public opinion the conviction that "nothing is happening," then things are bad. After all, the habit to be acquired concerns endless millions of burned, vaporized, and killed people in a nuclear war. He who calls upon us to "live in the shadow of nuclear missiles," is in fact calling upon us to live in a poisoned atmosphere. The very atmosphere of becoming accustomed to this can incite some unstable Western politician to try and resolve all problems by pushing the appropriate button.

The Soviet stand became known long ago: cooperation, and mutual understanding on the basis of lowering the threshhold of nuclear danger. In my opinion, the value of this lies in the fact that the reduction of nuclear arsenals in a geometric progression raises the level of trust. In other words, people could lie down to sleep in peace.

[Bondar] The representatives of the Reagan administration and of other Western governments say more or less the following: "In our countries citizens oppose their own governments when new arms races begin. Why is everybody in the USSR and in other socialist countries opposing our weapons? Surely new missiles are also being produced in your countries, too! Well then, demand disarmament also from your own governments! ..."

[Bogdanov] Soviet military doctrine has always had a solely defensive character. We need peaceful conditions of existence; after all, we have many problems and we would prefer to use both our time and money for resolving them instead of for building new missiles. Nobody in the Soviet Union likes nuclear arms, and nobody is achieving superprofits from the production of systems which kill people. Were it possible for us to liquidate our entire nuclear potential tomorrow, we would do so with enormous pleasure.

The Soviet Union has never been the first to produce destructive weapons of its own initiative; it has always merely responded to U.S. actions. This was the case with the atomic and hydrogen bombs, with strategic bombs, with atomic submarines armed with nuclear weapons and with missiles with multiple warheads. We never strove to surpass the United States.

It is the same today, when the United States is about to transfer the armament race into outer space. We do have the technical possibilities; but our measures will be merely retaliatory and compelled, in every instance, in the same way that our measures are retaliatory and compelled by the deployment of American first-strike missiles in Western Europe.

Just count the peace initiatives of the socialist countries. We think that it is a crime to passively wait for the shot in Europe or elsewhere, and to hope that it will perhaps "miss" us. It is exactly for this reason that the socialist countries have come out already this year, for instance, with the proposal to reduce the danger of a chemical war, with the proposal to bilaterally cut down the military budgets of both military-political alliances....

[Bondar] The decision taken by the Warsaw Pact member-countries to deploy Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the GDR and the CSSR is presented in the West as a kind of intimidating step which, moreover, places these countries in danger of a retaliatory strike. What is your opinion on this?

[Bogdanov] Nobody is proceeding from the thought that the GDR and CSSR populations accept these missiles on their territory with enthusiasm. Obviously, some citizens also do not completely understand the inevitable, the forced nature of this step. And, above all, we ourselves are not happy about this. But the bill for these forced actions, aimed at raising the Warsaw Pact's defense ability, must be sent overseas. The logic of the last 10 years is such that the American politicians must be held back, and their zeal cooled down. It is impossible to successfully demand peace from them.

[Bondar] Many Europeans have felt personally what war is and what it brings; that is why the antinuclear movement has reached such enormous dimensions on our continent. But it is difficult to belive that the propagation of an atomic apocalypse will find a favorable echo among the majority of American, either, or at least that it will not make them indignant....

[Bogdanov] ...And at the same time American newspapers and television screens are lightheartedly and unconcernedly calculating the numbers of victims in a future war, as though this were merely a game to guess the results of an upcoming rugby or basketball game. This is a typically American phenomenon.

For 200 years the Americans have not had any destructive war on their territory. For centuries no invader's foot has stood on that territory. The United States has very weak and nonmilitant neighbors. After all, America exists in almost island-like conditions.

All this is strikingly reflected in the Americans' way of thinking. For them, a war is merely an abstract term. "That was somewhere in Europe" -- this is all most of them know about World War II. The Americans have always fought where they wanted and when they wanted -- but always it was far away from their homes. The United States has never known what ruined cities, or war poverty, or a totally burned-down country means.

This is the origin of the lighthearted attitude which many Americans maintain toward the threat of war -- an attitude which official propaganda is hammering into the heads of the population. It is a paradox that, for many Americans, nuclear war calls to mind, above all, pictures of broken down telephone communications and irregular deliveries of gasoline and foods -- that is, temporary affairs, or else a momentary and transitory unpleasantness which can happen anywhere. That is also why the film "The Day After" has produced such a shock among American television viewers.

This specific aspect of American psychology is also what the American Administration is building on in playing games with the doctrines of the first, warning, strike and with the concepts of a limited nuclear war.

Reagan is striving with all his might to avoid bearing in mind the current reality, and he is endeavoring to think in the categories of the end of the forties, when America emerged from World War II as the strongest country, suffering least from the war.

Today such a policy can be carried out only in an atmosphere of confrontation.

[Bondar] The U.S. Administration is making use of every opportunity to unwind the spiral of fear and tension. But the Americans are not all suicidal . . .

[Bogdanov] An increasing number of people in the United States, too, are beginning to grasp the enormous value of peace. In my opinion, sooner or later, the Americans' common sense will arise on the path of the manic ideas on unleashing and winning a third world war . . .

I think that everybody in the world, including the United States, is beginning to understand that a nuclear war represents catastrophe for everybody. The thing is to hold back the politicians who are flirting with the idea of the admissibility of a nuclear strike. Only one alternative to this exists: peaceful coexistence, and the battle of ideas -- not the battle of arms. Otherwise the world could enter, not the day, but the "night after."

BOGACHEV REVIEWS NUCLEAR-FREE NORTH PROPOSALS

LD271539 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The struggle to prevent war, curb the arms race and strengthen people's security is a major component of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. All the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR in recent decades have eventually aimed at reducing the likelihood of a nuclear conflict and at making it impossible.

The USSR also actively supports the initiatives of other countries to defuse international tensions, put the relations between states with different social systems back on the track of detente, and to create the climate of confidence between countries.

In 1963, as is known, the then President of Finland Urho Kekkonen proposed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. Viewing Finland's initiative as an important means to enhance the European peoples' security, the Soviet Union actively supported it.

The Soviet Union responded, among other things, to Finland's wish that the nuclear powers provide guarantees that the nuclear-free zone status of the north of Europe be respected both in peace and war time. The Soviet leaders stated the USSR's readiness to commit itself not to use nuclear weapons against northern Europe's countries that would participate in the zone. Under the Soviet proposal, such guarantees could be formalised through conclusion of either a multilateral agreement or the bilateral agreements with each of the Nordic countries. The noteworthy thing is that the USSR expresses its readiness to provide such guarantees even in the absence of similar commitment by the NATO nuclear powers.

The USSR would also be prepared to consider the question of significant measures regarding its own territory adjoining the nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, that would constribute to enhancing the region's nuclear-free status. The Soviet Union could also discuss, with the parties concerned, the question of giving a nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea.

Some of the NATO governments take a sharply negative attitude to the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The Reagan administration's officials, for instance, say that establishment of a nuclear-free zone would, allegedly, not be conducive to bolstering the West's security by leading only to a disruption of the balance. In the meantime, however, no state wishing to live in peace will feel threatened by a nuclear-free zone. Finland's proposal, relying on the principle of equality and equal security of all parties, is not directed against any state or group of states.

During Konstantin Chernenko's meeting with Finland's President Mauno Koivisto it was pointed out that the present-day conditions lend a greater urgency to Finland's proposals to declare a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and safeguarding a lasting peace in the region. The Soviet side re-affirmed its readiness to contribute to creating favourable conditions for implementing these proposals

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD301625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 30 Apr 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with political observers Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, and All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade radio listeners. Our broadcast is taking place on the eve of the May Day holiday, the day of the international solidarity of the working people in the struggle against imperialism, and for peace, democracy, and socialism. It has to be said that it has been a long time since the problems of the struggle for peace have been as acute as they are now. The task of prime importance is to halt the negative development of international developments and to turn them into the channel of detente. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states are actively working toward this end.

Evidence of these efforts can be seen in the events of this week. I have in mind the talks in Moscow with Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti and with Finnish President Koivisto. In these talks, our country set out its position precisely, clearly, and definitely, stressing that the commencement of the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe has aggravated the situation substantially and raised questions so acute that they need to be solved immediately.

[Shishlin] But no doubt, Viktor Nikolayevich, one should also mention the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee session. Indeed, if we are now talking about the dynamism of Soviet foreign policy, the dynamism of the policy of the socialist states aimed at making international relations more equal, at solving key problems that are now complicating the international situation and making it explosive and alarming, then I would like to say that this socialist foreign policy dynamism is expressed not only in the intensity of high-level meetings with representatives of other states, not only in the full Soviet diplomatic calendar -- in which, as you have already mentioned, Moscow is receiving the Italian foreign minister, then the Finnish president, and King Juan Carlos of Spain is due to arrive in Moscow soon -- but it is also expressed in many other very serious and responsible meetings that have been prepared and that will take place.

But dynamism also presupposes one's position. Indeed, it is here I think that the most important aspect is to be found. In essence, if one is to speak about the progress of the foreign policy struggle, behind which lie problems of war and peace, then the dynamism of Soviet foreign policy also is expressed in clear, concrete, and constructive ideas. These concrete ideas make it possible to determine who is in favor of a serious and responsible dialogue, and who is against dialogue.

[Kobysh] This position, this concept, received confirmation this week in yet another event and yet another major international center. The first part of the session of the disarmament conference completed its work in Geneva. At it a great deal was illuminated, everything we have been talking about. There we set out our clear, precise, and constructive proposals. Unfortunately, Geneva showed that they failed to find a response from the United States and its NATO allies. This session showed that the main obstacle to a constructive dialogue remains the obstructionist policy of the United States and a number of other Western countries. They are using the talks as a propaganda screen for their military preparation aimed at achieving military superiority. So this group -- the United States and its closest allies -- is to blame for the conference not managing to create working groups which were to have examined priority problems.

[Shishlin] What is more, the thesis is being exploited quite energetically in the United States that the Soviet Union supposedly proposes some very general initiatives that do not commit it to much. In fact, things are quite the other way around.

The United States avoids the Soviet initiatives and avoids a positive response to our proposals precisely because these proposals are indeed obligatory for all states that accept them. In concrete terms, I have in mind our proposal for working out norms for mutual relations, if you like norms for the behavior of states possessing nuclear weapons. It is a question of absolutely concrete and strict obligations; to make foreign policy subject to the avoidance of the threat of nuclear war; to subject it to the interests of the stablization of international relations and the improvement of the world political climate; or the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As is known, the Soviet Union has adopted that pledge. But the United States has not; it says that this is not a binding formula.

[Kobysh] They say what sense is there supposedly in taking that pledge if the UN Charter records the idea that each state must carry out a policy of peace, and so on. But this is simply ridiculous, and arguing in that way simply demonstrates propaganda juggling.

[Levin] Or, take our proposal that a treaty be concluded on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace. In his discussion with Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti, Comrade Chernenko said that the conclusion of such a treaty would have special importance for the creation of an atmosphere of trust in order to return relations among states with different social systems to the channel of detente. The Budapest communique of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee session stresses that not a single opportunity, not a single chance must be missed to return to the path of talks. In this connection, I would like to devote a few words to the visit to the Soviet Union by Finnish President Koivisto. This is his seventh visit as president.

[Kobysh] In 2 years.

[Levin] In just 2 years, yes. This alone indicates that Soviet-Finnish relations are very stable and very businesslike. I want to dwell upon this visit because Soviet-Finnish relations demonstrate very clearly and very convincingly the possibilities of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

[Shishlin] And this is fruitful.

[Levin] And how fruitful this is. Both sides, moreover, expressed satisfaction with the fact that Soviet-Finnish relations are continuing to develop steadily and dynamically on the firm basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1948, without being subjected to the ups and downs of the international situation.

At the same time, I want to stress the fact that Finland plays a very active role on the world arena. It has made a whole range of peaceful initiatives and I think that good relations with the Soviet Union are not the least important factor in strengthening its international position and in raising its influence in the world arena. This shows once again that not one single state, be it large or small, can or should remain uninvolved in the search for solutions to the most vital problems facing mankind. The active foreign policy role played by Finland deserves special attention from this point of view and great respect.

The active foreign policy of the Soviet Union is aimed at the implementation of the Soviet peace program. Practice shows that this program is meeting with very wide support from the international public. A vivid example of this are the peace marches that have taken place recently. They acquired a particularly large scale in the FRG. According to the estimates of those who organized this campaign, more than 600,000 people took part in them. It has to be said that very active peace marches also took place in other West European states.

I would like to note several points in this connection. The first point is that the authorities prepared in advance to suppress these spring marches. Just look at the breakup of the Greenham Common peace camp in Britain and the trial of a group of women activists in the antiwar movement in the Italian town of Ragusa. All this was timed to take place precisely on the eve of the peace marches. But it did not work. Nor were the repressions during the peace marches themselves of any help. There were arrests in Mutlangen in the FRG. There were arrests in the United States. A group of activists there is facing criminal charges for invading the property of the Martin Marietta Company, which produces the Pershing II missiles. But they did not manage to strike down the wave of the antiwar movement.

Two conclusions flow from these events. In the first place, the antimissile and antiwar movement has not only not gone into a decline, as the apologists of the deployment of American missiles have asserted, but it is continuing to gain in strength. Second, the assertions made by FRG Chancellor Kohl and British Prime Minister Thatcher that they have a mandate from the voters for the deployment of the missiles do not stand up to any criticism and have yet again been refuted by the facts. The majority opposes the missiles.

[Kobysh] They are not simply against the missiles. They are calling on the Americans to remove the missiles they have already deployed. They understand that only after that can there be any resumption of negotiations, in Geneva in particular.

[Levin] Yes, that point merits particular note, of course, that mood of opposition to the U.S. missiles, of U.S. missiles out! Strictly speaking, this is the key problem now confronting Europe.

[Shishlin] Furthermore, in my view people are now recognizing that in the autumn of 1983, the United States missed the opportunity to reach a rational, sensible compromise with the USSR, when the USSR really was proposing to equalize intermediate-range nuclear weapons, following the principle of equality and equal security for the sides. I, for one, have formed the opinion that when the meeting of representatives of social democratic and socialist parties took place in Denmark a few days ago -- some of the social democratic and socialist parties in Western Europe are in power, some are in opposition -- then it seemed to me, at least, that the critical attitude of Western European social democracy toward the actions of the present U.S. Administration has hardened and that at the same time interest in the initiatives by Moscow has increased.

This is also noteworthy in the political atmosphere that has been established in Europe.

[Kobysh] Since you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, have raised the subject of Copenhagen and the session of the Socialist International bureau there, I would like to note one further point although, geographically, I am shifting the attention of our listeners to another continent. It is very interesting that at the session of this bureau -- and you rightly said that the representatives included some from the ruling parties of a number of West European countries -- U.S. policy in Central America, above all the undeclared war against Nicaragua, was criticized quite severely. This episode of the mining of Nicaraguan coastal waters opened the eyes of many to Washington's whole misanthropic policy toward Central America and all of Latin America, to the whole global policy of state terrorism now being pursued by the Washington administration. These Socialist International leaders stated plainly and directly that this is a violation of international law, that this course does not accord with the norms accepted by mankind.

[Shishlin] Yes, this mining has evoked the most widespread indignation throughout the world. The position of the socialist countries is completely natural.

But the curious thing is that even at the International Court, which is considering Nicaragua's complaint about the mining of its ports by the CIA, the interests of Nicaragua are being defended by two American lawyers who are in full solidarity with the position declared by the Sandinist Government. This is merely a pointer [shtrikh], but what is of essential and substantial interest?

Of course, the United States is creating very serious difficulties for the young Sandinist revolution. That is beyond dispute. But the question always arises: What are the results of this aggressive, predatory, malicious policy being pursued by Washington? These results are not brilliant. Essentially, these social processes -- and here we come to the May Day social slogan -- these social processes, which the backward Reagan administration is trying to halt, are developing irresistibly. But Nicaragua's neighbor, El Salvador, has been ablaze for months, years now. In the past 2 or 3 years, the United States has, I believe, spent some $2 billion in El Salvador. The result is, as even American critics from the bourgeois camp of the present administration say, that the number of insurgents in El Salvador has quadrupled. Even according to the roughest U.S. estimates, the lion's share of the weapons used by the Salvadoran patriots in their struggle against the death squads and other antipatriotic forces consists of U.S. weapons.

[Levin] In this connection, I would like to recall what Comrade Chernenko said at the session of the committee to draft a new edition of the party program. He stressed that problems of war and peace, like all global problems, do not exist in isolation. They are inseparable from world social contradictions, from the development of the class struggle. In Nicaragua, El Salvador, and in other countries of Central America, and beyond the borders of these states, we are witnessing the profoundly well-grounded nature of this Marxist analysis, the profound accuracy of the fact that it reflects the class struggle being waged on a very large scale.

The United States lately has clearly been stepping up its undeclared war against Nicaragua. Reports are already appearing that Contras of various sorts, be they former Somozists or other detachments of counterrevolutionaries, are receiving increasing assistance from the CIA. This is not restricted to financial or material aid. Proteges of the CIA, representatives of the CIA, are taking a direct part in organizing combat operations. Incidentally, the mining of Nicaraguan waters was carried out by CIA agents.

In these conditions, the peoples, understanding and recognizing the danger that lies in the imperialist course of U.S. policy, are showing their solidarity with the struggling people of Nicaragua. It is highly significant that tomorrow, 1 May, in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, the ceremony devoted to this wonderful holiday will also be attended by representatives of many trade unions of virtually the whole world who, on the eve of May Day, held an international trade union meeting for peace there under the slogan: End U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Central America.

This solidarity of working people in the struggle for their rights is being manifested throughout the globe. Tomorrow, on May Day again, Chile's trade unions are calling on the people to come out into the streets to demonstrate against the facist regime of Pinochet. The problems of the struggle of the working people for their social rights are also particularly acute at present.

[Shishlin] In Italy, recently, you noticed that the Italian Communists succeeded when the Craxi government was drafting antiworker decisions. The government was forced to shelve these antiworker decisions, at least for the time being.

[Kobysh] We are basically talking about peripheral matters, so to speak, if we bear in mind that the center of capitalism is situated in the United States. But in the United States itself, class battles are at an incredible pitch. A few days before 1 May, something that shook the whole of America took place in Washington: People behind in their rent started being thrown into the streets there. Several thousand families were thrown out onto the street in the literal meaning of the word, some of them in the direct proximity of the White House. All this showed up once again just how merciless that order is, just what a merciless system that is, and showed who is it that Reagan and the government of millionaires he heads really serve. Even the American trade unions -- I have in mind here the trade union bosses, who are not known to be the most progressive of public figures, so to speak -- even these bosses have been compelled to declare war on this government, saying that this is the most antidemocratic government in the entire postwar history of the history of the United States, and calling on the working people to rally in the fight against this government.

[Shishlin] Take the mighty strike of British miners, who are protesting against mine closures: It must be said that the miners are standing their ground staunchly. They are defending both their rights and the national interests of Britain itself in their efforts to ensure that the country's coal industry develops rather than folds up.

[Levin] It should be said in general that the social problems of the capitalist countries demonstrate very clearly that in the conditions of capitalism, it is simply impossible to resolve the problem of unemployment. I do not wish to devote a very great deal of attention to this at present but the fact remains. The French Government's policy in this regard has yielded no positive results.

Even now there are reports coming in from France that 29,000 workers employed by the Creusot-Loire company are threatened with layoffs. Shipbuilding firms are planning to fire another 5,000 people. We recall the conflict which arose in the Lorraine steel smelting industry, where the positions of the government and the trade unions very clearly diverged, and the French Communist Party announced that it supported the metal-workers' demands. These are the efforts being made within the framework, so to speak, of the capitalist order to resolve this problem, even when they are perhaps made with a large degree of sincerity.

[Shishlin] Although we shall not forget the very true words said by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko about capitalism having not exhausted its reserves of development, the problems of the general crisis of capitalism, however, are in general evidence of the fact that this system of course is historically doomed.

[Kobysh] They are explosive in nature as well. When tens of millions of people go hungry in a country such as the United States, while at the same time plans are being made to spend many thousands of millions on turning space into an arena of military confrontation and a base from which to keep the whole of mankind in terror, of course many people, including many deluded Americans, start to wonder just what sort of a system it is and just what sort of a society it is.

[Shishlin] On his visit to China, U.S. President Reagan, on the very threshold of the grand Chinese palace, thus described the two aims of his visit to that country: the establishment of dynamically developing economies -- though it is hard to believe that the United States will engage in vigorous efforts to ensure the dynamic development of the Chinese national economy -- and he designated as the second aim of his visit joint resistance to expansionist aggression. We know what content he places in these postulates.

[Kobysh] I have in fact just been reading a review of newspapers of various countries which comment on Reagan's visit. Even the newspapers of the capitalist countries, newspapers which we would by no means describe as progressive, write that the chief aim of Reagan's visit is to formulate a new U.S. global strategy against the USSR in that same gigantic Pacific Ocean region to which Washington is currently attributing a special significance.

[Levin] It is indeed precisely the imperialist policy of the present American Administration which is the main factor exacerbating international relations. This factor is now being increasingly widely understood throughout the world. If we have the opportunity to speak about the fact that the mood is growing against the foreign social democrats this is a reflection of the understanding of reality. In this respect, the party Central Committee's May Day slogan to people of the whole planet -- Develop more widely the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and for the removal of the threat of nuclear war -- can be said clearly to meet with increasingly wide understanding.

[Shishlin] Well, in the first place, it is wholly supported by the Soviet Union and the Soviet people.

[Levin] That goes without saying.

[Shishlin] In practice, the policy of the Soviet Union is channelled toward this end and toward this end alone. This policy is conducted by our friends and allies, too. It is supported by the broadest circles of the international public. This policy, as the negotiations that have been conducted over the last few days in Moscow demonstrate, is understood by wholly reasonable and realistically-minded political circles in the West. I think that the increasing anxiety and the increasing alarm at the present state of international affairs, and the active demonstrations by the most diverse political circles and the broadest public circles in support of peace and in support of settling the key international problems, indicate that alongside the bad tendency in the development of international life, the tendency to which the future should belong, the tendency toward strengthening security, the tendency toward consolidating peace is operating and growing stronger.

[Kobysh] The tendency toward a return to the policy of relaxation of tension.

[Levin] The Soviet people, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said at the meeting with the collective of the Serp i Molot works, are profoundly convinced that peace can be preserved and that the development of events can be turned from confrontation to relaxation of tension. We are ready for dialogue and ready for active cooperation with those governments and organizations that want to work honestly and constructively in the name of peace. But while military and political tension exists, Comrade Chernenko underlined, while nuclear missile danger from the United States and the NATO states threatens us, we must remain cool and always on the alert so that the balance of forces does not change in favor of the forces of imperialism and so that we do not turn out to be weaker.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON LAUSANNE IOC MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 April 1984 in its first edition carries a TASS report on page 6 on the Lausanne meeting of the International Olympic Committee. The PRAVDA report, headlined "At the Lausanne Meeting," has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service in Russian report published on page CC 5 of the 25 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the headline "IOC Emergency Session on L.S. Games Opens" and subheaded "Soviet Complaints Examined," revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line six reads...Meeting were President J.A. Samaranch and other leading...(changing wording)

Same paragraph, from the last line to paragraph two, line two reads...Organizing Committee [LA000] headed by President P. Ueberroth.

The IOC communique which has been published recognized the rightfulness of all the demands set out in the USSR NOC statement. The LAOOC representatives gave assurances that they will resolve a number of questions of principle, in particular those...(rewording)

Last paragraph, line one reads...that the meeting made it possible to take certain steps toward overcoming a number of obstacles blocking the way to the normal holding of the games in Los Angeles. Several questions are still awaiting their solution. Thus, the problem of security for participants in the Olympics must be resolved at state level....(rewording)

U.S. HAGUE COURT ENVOY USES 'LEGALISTIC RHETORIC'

LD272112 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The Hague April 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Pivovarov reports:

The UN International Court in the Hague continued today to consider the complaint of the Nicaraguan Government over more and more frequent attacks and other subversive actions directed and organized against Nicaragua by the United States. In view of the gravity of the situation, the Nicaraguan Government asked that preliminary protective measures be taken without delay.

Today's meeting was devoted entirely to hearing the U.S. side. As had been expected, instead of replying to the accusations of the Nicaraguan delegate, who at the previous meeting had listed a large number of crimes perpetrated by the United States against the people and Government of Nicaragua, U.S. delegate Davis Robinson indulged in legalistic rhetoric, questioning the jurisdiction of the court over that matter and its right to take measures to protect Nicaragua.

DEPUTY AVIATION MINISTER ADDRESSES ICAO SESSION

LD260926 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Ottawa, April 26 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan:

The General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), at its 25th extraordinary session in Montreal, is discussing safety measures.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Minister for Civil Aviation of the USSR Mikhail Timofeyev, stressed in his speech that the existing system of international air links is often subjected to serious tests due to the violation by aircraft of the sovereignty of other states and use of aviation for purposes running counter to the Chicago Convention. He favoured a higher level of safety of international flights, inadmission of the violation of the sovereignty of states by civil aircraft, and their use for illegal purposes.

The Soviet delegation, Mikhail Timofeyev stressed, backs the position of the countries which believe that the Chicago Convention is a perfect, balanced document duly corresponding to the interests of ensuring the safety of civil flights and upholding the sovereignty of nations. We believe that there is no urgent need to supplement the convention in connection with the issues that are being examined by the assembly, he said. That is why we are opposed to the adoption of an amendment to the Chicago Convention on which several states insist.

The Soviet representative stressed at the same time that if the majority of the assembly's participants come out in favour of adopting the amendment to the convention, the Soviet delegation will make its constructive contribution.

We proceed from the premise, he said, that safety of flights is subjected to the greatest threat in case of misuse of civil aviation or gross mistakes in the planning and organization of flights, when proper control over the flights and interaction between air traffic control bodies lack, or when aircraft crews do not undertake necessary actions to correct a deviation made.

The ICAO session should define additional, most perfect measures for ensuring the safety of international flights. That is why we deem it most advisable to agree on mutually acceptable changes and additions to the existing supplements or on the elaboration of a new supplement to the Chicago Convention aimed at perfecting the rules and procedures of carrying out and providing for international flights, the Soviet representative concluded.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION BANK MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM251124 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Economic Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] The 59th session of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation [IBEC] Council was held in Moscow 19 April.

Taking part in the council's work were delegations from countries belonging to the bank council -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR -- and representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and the International Investment Bank.

The session was also attended by representatives of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, taking part in the council session on the basis of the agreement on cooperation between the IBEC and the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and representatives of the ("DA Afghanistan Bank"), the Bank of Yemen (Aden), the State Bank of Laos, the Bank of Mozambique, the Central Bank of Nicaragua, the Bank of Finland, and the National Bank of Ethiopia, invited by the IBEC Council as observers.

The session was chaired by V. Alkhimov, head of the USSR delegation in the IBEC Council and chairman of the board of the USSR Gosbank.

The Council approved the bank's activity in 1983, which has considerably promoted the further development of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the bank member-countries and the expansion and intensification of the process of socialist economic integration, and it approved the report of the IBEC's activity in 1983, the bank's balance as of 31 December 1983, and the bank's profit for 1983.

The council session took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

OBSERVERS RAP U.S. ASIA POLICY, REAGAN PRC TRIP

LD302007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Apr 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] So, to call a spade a spade, there is an acute crisis of confidence in Washington's policy everywhere, above all, on issues relating to a halt in the nuclear arms race and prevention of the danger of nuclear war. This breach of confidence is a result of the U.S. Administration's insincere approach to talks on limiting nuclear arsenals and Washington's obvious reluctance to meet the socialist countries' initiatives on measures for a general diminution in the level of military danger.

The arguments of Washington politicians on their desire for talks are not backed up by proof. In politics, we believe only in deeds, and not words, stressed Comrade Chernenko at the meeting with the Serp i Molot works collective. Arms reduction means real mutual reduction, and the elimination of nuclear weapons means real elimination by both sides. If the United States and NATO move toward this, we will not hold things up.

Another example: Why is Washington stubbornly pretending that it has not noted the USSR's initiative on the observance of certain standards of behavior by the nuclear power that would exclude the occurrence of a nuclear war? And why doesn't the pledge of no first use of nuclear weapons, adopted unilaterally by the Soviet Union, encounter a response from the United States and NATO. The more they decline to resolve urgent problems, the more is the suspicion confirmed among the public-at-large that the U.S. leadership is continuing to think in terms of preparing for war. This, in fact, is the truth. And you cannot hide from this even behind the Great Wall of China.

President Reagan began his visit to the PRC on 26 April. Why did Reagan go to China? The majority of international observers commenting on the trip have reached two conclusions. First of all, the U.S. President went there to earn the votes of the U.S. electorate with the aid of a public relations show. At the moment, millions of Americans are seeing their President on TV screens showering words of love of peace and friendship in a spirit of so-called smiling diplomacy. Second, the strategic aim of this visit is being assessed against the background of Washington's general line and its numerous steps aimed at recruiting as many countries of Asia and the Pacific as possible to its militaristic combination and at establishing a sort of eastern front of the U.S. policy of confrontation against the Soviet Union and India, the countries of Indochina, and other peace-loving states. In China, Reagan asserted that the sphere of agreement between the United States and the PRC is much wider than the sphere of disagreement, but words are not a magic wand with which it is possible to do away with a problem so acute to China, such as the Taiwan problem. It is no secret that precisely under President Reagan, the United States has substantially reinforced its presence on this part of China's territory, both economically and militarily.

U.S. correspondents accompanying Reagan have been noting that Reagan stepped up attacks on the Soviet Union, trying to avoid the thorny issue of Taiwan. Indeed, the head of the U.S. Administration did not miss a single opportunity to impudently distort Soviet policy, doing this so coarsely from the vantage point of the rules of etiquette and diplomatic protocol that the hosts were put in a tricky situation. In this connection, reports are devoting much attention to the incident caused by the U.S. delegation's displeasure when Beijing television broadcast Reagan's speech, with the Chinese side considering it inconvenient to reproduce all his anti-Soviet utterances.

It is not difficult to conclude from this that Washington's main goal is to consolidate the overall base of anti-Sovietism. But anti-Sovietism is poor advice. Even when tempted to obtain U.S. technology and money, as Beijing is evidently counting on, a trap is being set and, as Western correspondents are writing at the moment, this will lead China to abandon the revolutionary purity of the modernization program.

For the time being, the essence of the affair, the television show of ostentatious love of peace from the U.S. Administration, continues throughout the United States.

Korionov: New Hegemony

PM301041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov commentary under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes:" "Compatible With the People's Interests"]

[Text] The peoples of Asia, just like the peoples of all other parts of the world, desire lasting peace and stable relations among countries. The kindling of confrontation and relations of mistrust and hostility among the peoples and the imposition of the arms race cannot lead to the resolution of a single one of the burning problems facing the hundreds of millions of people who live in that vast part of the world. This is why the steps taken here in the last few days by the Washington administration are being followed so closely by the peoples of Asia and adjoining parts of the world.

On his way to Beijing, the U.S. President stopped over in Hawaii and Guam where he delivered speeches. At about the same time, Pentagon chief Weinberger made a speech in San Francisco devoted to U.S. policy in Asia and the Pacific. These pronouncements have once again exposed the true essence of the U.S. course in the aforementioned region.

"America has great stakes in East Asia," The President declared in his Honolulu speech. These words were spoken at bases where U.S. nuclear submarines are deployed, submarines which it is planned to equip with even more powerful nuclear missiles in the near future. The President had a long conversation with Admiral Crowe, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Without beating around the bush, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote in this connection: Reagan's stops in the Pacific were designed "to remind Americans and China of the present U.S. Administration's determination to assert its exclusive rights in this area." The French press, too, noted: "As is being stressed by people close to Reagan, the U.S. President intends to let the PRC leaders know that it is the United States that rules in the Pacific."

In his California speech, C. Weinberger was even more outspoken on this aspect of the matter: "We cannot," he said, "confine our interests to the geographical limits of only one part of the world." Having declared that the United States "is keeping an eye on the boundless expanses of the Pacific basin," the Pentagon chief significantly recalled the words of one of the articulators of aggressive U.S. policy, Professor F.J. Turner, who stated about a hundred years ago that when the U.S. settlers in the process of colonization reached the Pacific coast, they realized that "...the U.S. frontier had gone." Turner announced: Americans must begin an expansion in the Far East, since that is "in many respects the logical continuation of the nation's trek toward the Pacific..."

Why did the Pentagon chief need this "historical excursion?" Well, to justify Washington's new hegemonist plans. Some people in the U.S. capital already have a vision of the Pacific transformed into some kind of "U.S. basin" and of the countries situated in that area turned into weak-willed instruments of Washington's policy.

In his San Francisco speech, the head of the U.S. military department announced "five principles of U.S. Pacific policy." It appears that the point is to draw Japan and South Korea even more deeply into the orbit of U.S. policy; to make efforts "aimed at establishing enduring relations with the PRC"; to continue U.S. support for ASEAN member countries; and finally, to boost "partnership relations with Australia and New Zealand within the framework of ANZUS." Weinberger declared unambiguously: There are three countries (besides the United States, of course) which have the potential "to affect the global correlation of forces more profoundly than others." According to his claim, these are the PRC, Japan and South Korea.

And so the mask is slipping from the "peace-makers'" face and their true aims are exposed. Even now the United States has a big military machine at its disposal in the Pacific. According to a press report, 150 U.S. warships and more than 800 fighter planes operate in that zone. In the Far East, several hundred military facilities have been built, and at many of them nuclear weapons are deployed. In the area of South Korea, Japan, Guam, and the Philippines there is a concentration of U.S. ground forces, the Air Force, and the U.S. 7th Fleet, whose ships also carry nuclear weapons. However, this is not enough for the instigators of military ventures. The U.S. military would like to further tighten the noose which is throttling the sovereignty of the states caught up in the snares of their military policy.

No, it is not security, it is not cooperation that the "angels of peace" are carrying on their wings. Their true aims are irreconcilably hostile to the fundamental national interests of all the peoples of that region.

PRC Whitewashing China Visit

PM301437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Vasilyev under the rubric "Pertinent Notes:" "Under the Mask of Peacemakers"]

[Text] During R. Reagan's previous election campaign, the commitment to "restore American's strong role in Asia and the Pacific" was formulated. The years which have elapsed since then have shown that the President and his administration are interpreting "strong role" primarily as "military role."

Zealously disseminating the phony myth of the growth of the "Soviet military threat," the United States has essentially embarked on the creation of a large-scale military-political grouping in the Pacific region on the NATO model. The cobbling together of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance, the pressure on the ASEAN countries, the course toward the standarization and modernization of armaments, the deployment of regional arms depots, and finally, the package of maneuvers by the U.S. Armed Forces alternatively joined by South Korea, Japan, or Australia and New Zealand -- these are all links in a single chain. To them we can add the successive trips by high-ranking Washington officials to coordinate militarist plans with their allies.

The direct consquence of the implementation of this policy has been an unprecedented concentration of U.S. military might in the Pacific. The press reports that by early this year there were 150,000 U.S. Army and Air Force soldiers and officers in the South Korea-Japan-Guam-Philippines region, and they are supported by the U.S. 7th Fleet, whose ships are provided with sophisticated offensive weapons, including nuclear weapons. About 150 U.S. ships and over 800 combat aircraft are now operating in the Pacific Ocean area. In the Far East, close to the USSR's borders, the Pentagon has installed over 300 military establishments, at many of which nuclear weapons are also deployed.

"The facts attest," it was pointed out in the recent letter from A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, to the UN secretary general on questions of limiting naval activity and naval armaments, "that, calculating on acquiring all-around military superiority and the opportunity for the massive use of force even in the most remote regions, the United States has initiated a new round of the naval arms race."

All this is naturally leading to the growth of tension in the region. The danger of this development is obvious. Events show that the words about "peace and stability" with which R. Reagan is beginning his latest trip (after the President's visit to Japan and South Korea last fall) to this part of the world are merely camouflage designed to conceal the militarist thrust of the policy of the present administration, which is gambling in this region on the buildup of U.S. military might and on a "strong-arm" policy.

Justified alarm is being expressed in this connection by the majority of Asian countries, which rightly denounce Washington's danger-fraught adventurism and its Asian allies and partners following it. This was also sharply denounced during Kim Il-song's recent talk with a TASS delegation in Pyongyang. The Korean leader stressed in his statement that Japanese militarism, which is being revived with U.S. aid, is a great threat to the Asian peoples, he described the plans to create a military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea and the imperialist powers' aggressive policy in Asia as extremely dangerous.

At the same time, it is indicative that on the eve of the arrival of the White House chief, the Chinese newspapers have published a series of commentaries which, essentially justifying the United States' militarist policy, have asserted that the growing U.S. military-strategic activity in the Far East is merely "a response to the Soviet military threat." As for the growth of tension on the Korean peninsula, for instance, in the opinion of the Beijing observers it has been caused not by the accelerated militarization of the Seoul regime implemented by the Pentagon, but by "Soviet-U.S. confrontation" and "the need to strengthen this, the most important outpost in the region, for the struggle against the USSR."

This assessment of the militarist preparations of the United States and its allies in the region is nothing but a deliberate distortion of the real state of affairs and a virtual whitewashing of the U.S. course in the Far East and Asia as a whole, which is aimed at the escalation of tension and military confrontation. That same Washington course which is based on the doctrines of interventionism and aggression and presents a threat -- not a mythical one but an entirely real one -- to all countries of the region, including China itself, which is falling into the multilayered ring of U.S. military bases.

CIA CHIEF ADMITS NOT TELLING CONGRESS OF MINES

LD272337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev; over photo of William Casey]

[Text] William Casey, director of the CIA, has admitted that he did not provide Congress with information about the mining of Nicaraguan ports, to which, as is known, not only Nicaraguan, but also foreign civilian vessels and their crews fell victim. This admission by the chief of the espionage organization is contained in a letter to Barry Goldwater, chairman of the special Senate Intelligence Committee.

Further Report

LD282148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] In the U.S. Congress on Capitol Hill, the spectacle of the repentance of William Casey, head of the CIA, has been acted out. He admitted to legislators that he had not given them prior notice of subversive actions against Nicaragua. We have already told you how a kind of rebellion erupted in Congress when the CIA's direct participation in the mining of Nicaraguan coastal waters, as a result of which the peaceful ships of several countries struck mines, became known. [video shows exterior of Congress building, Senator Joseph Biden, identified by screen caption, being interviewed, and photographers taking pictures of unidentified people climbing into waiting limousines]

The administration's actions were condemned by many Congressmen, even those who can hardly be charged with holding liberal views. Goldwater, the well-known hawk and chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, called the mining of Nicaraguan ports an act of war, and his deputy Senator Moynihan threatened to resign his post in protest against the illegal actions. The Reagan administration's bill on granting more millions of dollars to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries for the conduct of the undeclared war was in jeopardy.

However, this by no means persuaded the White House of the need to renounce its aggressive intrigues against Nicaragua. The White House simply decided to carry out its next political maneuver -- it sent the head of the CIA to Capitol Hill to own up.

DANGERS OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY WEAPONS NOTED

LD292015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported that the well-known American military test-polit General Bond has been killed while testing a new top-secret aircraft in Nevada. His name has been linked with development of the so-called invisible Stealth aircraft, which has been given a special place in the Pentagon's strategy for a first nuclear strike. The accident in Nevada has once again drawn public attention to the dangerous plans for attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union being hatched by the Reagan administration. I shall ask my colleague, commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov, to talk about this in greater detail.

[Kachanov] In one of his speeches during his visit to Beijing, President Reagan asserted his conviction that a nuclear war cannot be won and should not be waged. But these are nothing more than words in the air.

For it is sufficient to turn to things published in the American press to be convinced that Washington is preparing for nuclear war at top speed. In particular, it is planned to raise the number of nuclear warheads from 26,000 to 29,999 by the end of the decade. But it is not just a question of a quantitive build-up. In addition to the Stealth bomber which we have mentioned, the latest MX and Midgetman missiles are to go into service and development is going ahead at top speed on nuclear and beam weapons, and this is not to mention fullscale preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare. In the thinking of Pentagon strategists this should lead to a quantitative change in the correlation of forces on the world scene. They want to make their final trump in this game, a game in which they are playing with fire, the creation of a large-scale anti-missile defense system, including space-based elements. A high-ranking Pentagon official, Fred Ikle recently said that by deploying weapons in space war, itself would supposedly be moved to a place where there are no people. Such juggling with words is in fact intended to present war as something wholly acceptable, not to say all but rational, but it cannot of course convince anybody. War in space is not an alternative but merely a prelude to war on earth, eminent American scientist Richard (?Garvin) has said.

In the present program for pushing ahead with deployment of the latest kinds of weapons there is a further aspect, the psychological one. For it engenders in Washington's strategists the dangerous illusion of their own relative security in the event of nuclear war and strengthens the temptation to be the first to reach for the nuclear button, with all the dire consequences for all mankind that flow from this. But this illusion is a necessity. It stands to reason that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community will never allow the approximate balance of forces which has come about between East and West to be wrecked. Yes, we are for common sense and the interests of peace and security for all mankind triumphing in relations between the nuclear powers. A whole complex of constructive initiatives by the Soviet Union is aimed at this, such as the proposal to view the averting of nuclear war as the chief aim in foreign policy, to freeze nuclear weapons, to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to stop the militarization of space, and many others. Whether taken all together or taken each on their own, these proposals could be the subject of serious businesslike discussion at any level. So it is now up to the United States, and it is futile for them in Washington to think that a feverish buildup of military potential will give the United States a strategic advantage. The necessary counterweight will be created to all attempts of that kind.

ENGINEERS ANSWER READERS ON 'STEALTH' TECHNOLOGY

PM011400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of military sciences reserve engineer Major General V. Kislov and candidate of technical sciences reserve engineer Colonel V. Yeremeyev in response to readers' query: "Whey the Pentagon Needs 'Invisible" and 'Spectral' Aircraft"]

[Text] "The military 'Stealth aircraft' program is receiving a lot of publicity abroad. Can you tell us, please, what lies behind the name."

This request was made to the editorial office by Great Patriotic War veteran V. Pitomtsev, Senior Lieutenant V. Yefimov and other readers. Here is our response.

The emergence of effective methods of detecting aerial targets has entailed a quest for ways of making aircraft less vulnerable when breaching enemy air defense. The aggressive plans of the U.S. and NATO military leadership include the creation of weapons which are not easily detected by radar, infrared, acoustic and other systems.

Several major corporations are involved in designing aircraft of this kind. According to the magazine ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, back in July 1976 the U.S. Department of the Air Force Force concluded a contract with Lockheed to construct and test an "invisible" fighter-bomber. The program was christened "Stealth aircraft."

In 1981 the firm Northtrop obtained the contract for the development of an "invisible" advanced technology strategic bomber. The aircraft was to have a "flying wing" design (see photograph) [the article is accompanied by a small photograph apparently showing two aircraft of the said design, one in close-up, the other below the first and in the distance] and wide use was to be made of special materials with a low radar signature, with a strength equal to steel and titanium. More than $6 billion will be spent on its production over the next 5 years.

Many industrial corporations want to obtain the lucrative contracts. The magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY reported that Rockwell International and Lockheed had signed a contract on collaboration in the development of a bomber aircraft with low observability based on the notorious B-LB.

The Boeing and General Dynamics corporations are using Stealth technology in the development of advanced cruise missiles. The plan is to use Stealth technology in other weapons systems (space vehicles, naval ships, armored vehicles and so forth) as well as aircraft.

The creation of "invisible" aircraft has required the solution of many design tasks: the use of special airframe, engine air intakes and ducts and the reduction of the tail unit and control surfaces. The spots where the parts of the airframe join together are covered with aerodynamic fairing. The inlets are on the upper surface of the wing and slit exhaust ducts are used. This is where the wide use of materials with low radar signature comes in, as does the coating of the metal surfaces of the airframe with speical paints and fabrics impregnated with polymers which absorb and scatter the energy of radar beams.

Another area is the development of electronic countermeasures for the aircraft, enabling it to analyze the beam and produce false signals providing false information about the aircraft's position, flight speed and so forth, and also making it possible to control emissions from onboard electronic facilities (timewise and strengthwise) in order to make radar interception more difficult.

Onboard radio equipment is also being developed which will make it possible to analyze the atmospheric conditions for microwave dissemination and select the optimal flight parameters (altitude, speed and so forth) in order to pass through the radar zone undetected, as well as low-power on-board systems with a side lobe aerial directional pattern.

Much attention is being devoted to heat shielding for infrared radiation sources and the reduction of the temperature of engine exhaust. The foreign press reports that this is being achieved by altering the direction of the exhaust ducts, by cooling the structure of the aircraft and the engines (generally by using cryogenic fuel components) as well as by using infrared radiation as a false target.

For the strike-reconnaissance systems, it is intended to use sources of energy such as solar batteries which are exposed at high altitude, as well as "cold burning" engines (using evaporating solid carbon dioxide, among other things).

Work to implement these principles has been going on for many years now. The theoretical calculations and results of the preliminary tests, the foreign press notes, show that there is a mass of difficulties in the way of implementing the plan. But the White House is lavishing money on military programs under cover of mendacious fabrications about the phony "Soviet threat," especially as this is what the military-industrial complex is demanding. And the U.S. Air Force command is in a hurry to work out ways of making tactical use of the "ghost aircraft." The Pentagon strategists' plan is that they will make surprise strikes against air defense facilities and clear "corridors" for conventional aircraft to use. Foreign experts believe that unmanned versions of the reconnaissance aircraft being created by Lockheed, Boeing and General Dynamics can also become so-called "spectral aircraft" penetrating to the enemy's rear.

The adoption of aircraft using "Stealth" technology is planned for the nineties. Foreign military experts hope that the advanced technology bombers under development by Northrop will increase the combat effectiveness of strategic aircraft when breaching enemy air defense. The U.S. Administration states with blatant cynicism that this may become part of the policy of "economic attrition" conducted by U.S. militarist circles and the NATO bloc.

The popular saying goes: He who aims at two hares kills neither. The U.S. "hawks" should be aware of this.

NEVADA CRASH LINKED TO STEALTH AIRCRAFT TEST

PM301319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Incident in Nevada"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr -- "Lieutenant General Robert Bond has died during tests of a new aircraft. The cause of the accident is not known," ABC television reported laconically. The newscaster did not mention what kind of tests were being carried out by the Pentagon, who Lt Gen Bond was, or even less what kind of a "new aircraft" it was that crashed in Nevada. At the same time, as is clear from American press reports, Thursday's incident can in no way be equated with the numerous accidents which American military aircraft suffer almost daily during training flights.

The accident took place in the desert 100 km from Las Vegas. It is in this region, AP points out, that "there is a top secret Pentagon test range for nuclear tests." The section of the range over which the plane was flying is known as "Sector 51," which is on the list of the most secret sites of the U.S. military department. "According to some information," the agency stresses, "tests of the new Stealth bomber, which is invisible to radar, are taking place in this sector. The Stealth, invisible and inaudible from the ground, creeps up on its victim like a phantom" -- that is how it was described in the American press, which pointed out that the "invisible" bomber is regarded in the Pentagon as the "ideal weapon" for a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union's territory.

Thus it is clear from the AP report that Gen Bond died during a test of this kind of plane. This is virtually confirmed by U.S. Air Force spokesmen. Categorically refusing to name the type of plane which crashed in the desert, they noted only that it is a question of a "special modification of a top secret plane." It is noteworthy that representatives of Nellis Air Force Base are still refusing to confirm that one of their planes had an accident, although Washington has already admitted that fact.

REAGAN INTENT ON INCREASING CW PRODUCTION

LD272157 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Theodore Gold, deputy assistant to the U.S. secretary of defense, has spoken in one of the Senate subcommittees of the U.S. Congress. He told senators that the Reagan administration is firmly intent on getting Congress to allocate more than $1 billion for chemical weapons in the 1985 fiscal year. Of this sum it is planned to spend $105 million on arranging the serial production of binary nerve-paralyzing munitions, which are a fundamentally new type of chemical weapons. But what is to become of the Reagan administration's recently announced initiative that is allegedly directed at banning chemical weapons? As many suspected, it was a cynical political subterfuge to get this $1 billion to prepare for chemical war through Congress. [video shows still photograph of soldiers seated in a jeep wearing gas masks and other protective clothing]

ZHOLKVER SCORNS REAGAN LAW DAY PROCLAMATION

LD300255 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1927 GMT 29 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer A. Zholkver]

[Text] In the United States, President Reagan has declared 1 May Law Day. Well, the truth is that there can be no limit to hypocrisy when the leader of a government that trampled freedom in Grenada, mines Nicaragua's ports, and has fired straight into Beirut and other peaceable towns in Lebanon from the battleship New Jersey's heavy-calibre guns begins to talk about legality. That government has likewise marked the eve of May Day in its own particular way, with the staging of a ceremony at a shipyard for the commissioning into the U.S. Navy of the battleship Iowa, which has undergone full modernization. Its 16-inch guns are fitted with the very latest direction-finding system. The vessel is also fitted with launch ramps for Tomahawk cruise missiles. [video shows the Iowa decked-out, sailors running on board, and big guns swivelling and taking aim] It has been announced that as soon as next week, this battleship will be off to the Caribbean Sea to back up the U.S. squadron cruising there. Could it be that Washington regards these piratical raids near other people's coasts also as a manifestation of legality?

What conception of legality Washington has was revealed a few days ago by the American newspaper BOSTON GLOBE in a major article on the activities of the CIA. Here is what it says: The CIA has toppled legally elected governments and hired killers from the Mafia. It has taken part in drug-smuggling and set up bogus banks and companies to finance plots and counterrevolution. When the present Republican administration came to power allocations for the CIA began to increase faster than the budget of any other U.S. federal department. Spending on CIA covert operations alone has increased fivefold since 1981. Perhaps Washington regards this too as legal and that is why it has declared 1 May as Law Day?

REAGAN SHANGHAI COMMENTS ON OCCUPATION FORCES HIT

OW302213 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan will wind up his China visit soon. In Beijing, he signed agreements on expansion of trade, cooperation in the uses of atomic energy, and cultural exchanges. He visited Shanghai today. In his speech to the students of a local university, he seriously pointed out that since the end of World War II there had been no U.S. occupation forces anywhere, nor had the United States occupied even an inch of land of other countries. The U.S. President seems to have forgotten that there are 40,000 U.S. officers and men with nuclear arms in South Korea, several hundred kilometers away from Shanghai. He has also forgotten that U.S. Marines wantonly occupied Grenada. In Central America, the United States pursues a policy of national terrorism. Reagan is using the visit to continue intensifying international tension, and slandering and attacking the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

STATUS OF U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS EXAMINED

Background of U.S. Interest

PM301354 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Ganshin "Reply to Readers' Letters": "The Island of Taiwan" -- First paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Many of our readers (Comrades N. Ivanov from Zagorsk, I. Sherstnev from Chita, A. Khodzhayev from Alma-Ata, and others) have asked our newspaper to inform them about Taiwan and U.S. policy toward the Taiwan regime.

The island of Taiwan, historically linked with continental China, has repeatedly been the target of colonial expansion, especially by Portugal. Under the 1895 Treaty of Shimonoseki, Japan seized Taiwan and adjacent P'enghu Island from China. For about 50 years the island was under Japan's colonial domination, which ended as a result of Japanese militarism's defeat in World War II. Nevertheless, China's sovereignty over Taiwan was simply not restored. Defeated during the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and expelled from the mainland despite the support of U.S. imperialism, the Kuomintang fled to the island and established its regime there, calling it the "Republic of China."

In 1950, simultaneously with its intervention in Korea, the United States established its military control over the island. Taiwan's role in U.S. policy was determined by its strategic position. The island was of interest to the United States as one of the most important support bases for U.S. military-political strategy in Asia aimed against the PRC and all Southeast Asia. U.S. General MacArthur described Taiwan at the time as the focal point of the U.S. Pacific front and an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" whose purpose was to ensure the U.S. Air Force's domination over all Asian ports "from Vladivostok to Singapore."

In 1954, following its strategic plans, Washington signed the so-called Mutual Defense Treaty with Taipei (Taiwan's administrative center). In essence, this was not only a crude encroachment on PRC sovereignty, but also flouted a whole range of international agreements confirming China's rights to Taiwan and reflected U.S. imperialism's desire to implement a "two Chinas" policy.

U.S. administrations have continued to adhere to this concept, with certain modifications, to this day.

Having signed the so-called Shanghai Communique with the PRC in 1972, and having established official diplomatic relations with it in 1979, the United States nonetheless continued to retain de facto control over Taiwan. The Chinese side, despite its own claims that "the Taiwan question is the key issue preventing the normalization of relations between China and the United States," agreed with the Americans that nonsettlement of the Taiwan question need not hinder the improvement of PRC-U.S. relations in other spheres.

All this enabled the United States to engage in active diplomacy toward China while simultaneously continuing to follow its old course. Regardless of the establishment of official relations with the PRC, one of the fundamental principles being the recognition of the PRC Government as the sole government representing the Chinese people's interests and the severance of diplomatic relations with Taipei, the United States retained its contacts with Chiang Kai-shek's people on a so-called "unofficial basis." Furthermore, "Law No 2479 on New Mutual Relations With Taiwan," which came into force in April 1979, provided for the maintenance of the entire complex of relations on previous levels and for the inviolability of U.S. political and economic interests in Taiwan.

Washington's military contacts with Taipei were not only undiminished, but, on the contrary, were boosted further. The Pentagon is planning to deliver U.S. military equipment worth $760 million to Taipei in fiscal 1985. These figures significantly exceed the level of arms deliveries for several years after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and, in actual fact, contradict the principles of the August 1982 joint Sino-American communique on the reduction of U.S. arms deliveries to Taipei.

American-Taiwan relations became even stronger when R. Reagan came to the White House. The incumbent U.S. President makes no secret of his sympathies for the island regime. Proceeding from the fact that Beijing, in his words, "understands the U.S. obligations" to Taipei, Reagan openly indicates that his administration intends to continue with its chosen "two Chinas" policy. Addressing a meeting of Americans of Asian origin, the U.S. President declared that his administration's intentions include honoring all obligations toward Taiwan and supporting its "requirements and needs." Washington's duplicitous policy was demonstrated even more clearly by Reagan in an interview with Chinese correspondents on the eve of his departure for the visit to China. He emphasized in particular: "In my view, our position is well known to the People's Republic's leaders, namely that a long and historically established friendship links us with Taiwan's Chinese population; we will not abandon old friends for the sake of consolidating new friendships or acquiring new friends. I have declared all this with total clarity."

Highly-placed U.S. Administration spokesmen note that no major changes at all should be expected on the Taiwan question. There are no reasons to believe, according to them, that the Taiwan question will hinder the speed and quality of the development of U.S.-PRC relations in other spheres. "Our unofficial exchanges with the people of Taiwan are going on all the time."

Calculating on modernizing its country by relying on Western -- mainly U.S. -- technology, and striving to derive the maximum possible political advantage from its relations with Washington, Beijing will evidently continue to accept the U.S. position on the Taiwan question. It is pointed out that public criticism of the United States has the nature of general pressure on one's negotiating partner for the sake of gaining concessions on issues of bilateral relations and, at the same time, pursues the goal of giving public opinion the impression of "firmness" in the Chinese leadership's position on this question, which is held out as one of the country's main goals.

As for the Soviet Union, its attitude toward the Taiwan question has always been principle and unchanging. Our country invariably defends the PRC's immutable rights over Taiwan, and this has been repeatedly confirmed both in international organizations and in statements by Soviet leaders at the highest levels.

'Serious Frictions' With PRC

LD301232 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- The problem of Taiwan was and remains the reason of serious frictions between the United States and China, the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS says in its May issue.

After the Reagan administration had become installed in January 1981, the monthly says, there took place a certain shift of accents in Washington's overall Asian policy. This shift became manifest first and foremost in the White House's well-known postulate of the need to return to reliance on U.S. traditional allies in Asia, such as Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. The U.S. President and his closest advisers have repeatedly stated their support for their "old friends," the Kuomintang regime.

According to the U.S. press, military cooperation between the United States and Taiwan has drastically grown under the Reagan Presidency. For instance, while in 1981 the "ceiling" for U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan was 33 million dollars, two years later it was raised to 800 million dollars. In August 1982 the White House extended the bilateral agreement under which Taiwan got the right to produce under a U.S. license the F-5E fighter. In fiscal 1984 the United States is to supply Taiwan with 780 million dollars' worth of weaponry.

While the final goal of the Chinese leadership is the reunification of Taiwan and mainland China, the United States, resorting to large-scale tactical manoeuvres, seeks to preserve its positions on the island and prefers, out of military-strategic considerations, to see Taiwan among Washington's allies and to guarantee U.S. interests there as dependably as possible. A great role is also played by extensive trade and economic contacts between the USA and Taiwan. In 1983, for instance, bilateral trade was worth 16 billion dollars, four times as much as U.S. trade with the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is the seventh largest U.S. trade partner and one of the major U.S. investment areas in Asia, the journal says.

Of course, U.S.-Taiwan relations have somewhat changed after the establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Beijing, but those changes were in form rather than in substance, and there have been no domestic political upheavals on the island which could have pushed it in any way towards rejoining China. Moreover, these changes actually help gradually to translate into practice the "one Taiwan one China" concept, the article stresses.

The Taiwan problem potentially remains a serious source of complications in U.S.-Chinese relations. Indeed a part of China's territory was forcibly annexed from it and is still ruled by a handful of the former Chiang Kai-shek men with U.S. backing. It is an open secret that the U.S. leaders are trying to put together in Asia an alliance along the lines of the aggressive NATO bloc and plan that its major members, in addition to the United States, will be Japan and South Korea and subsequently the ASEAN countries, Australia, New Zealand and Taiwan. In the longer term the Pentagon strategists would like very much to turn Taiwan into another "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in addition to Japan, the journal concludes.

PRC CONTINUES TO 'MAINTAIN TENSION' WITH SRV

PM300858 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Who Is Intensifying Tension"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi, 26 Apr -- According to Vietnamese newspaper reports, the Chinese side continues to maintain tension along the Vietnamese-Chinese border, engaging in intensive artillery and mortar shelling of a number of regions in Vietnam's northern provinces. There have been instances of incursions by Chinese military subunits onto Vietnamese territory.

The Chinese side continues to step up its subversive activity. Reconnaissance and subversion detachments on SRV territory are being reinforced. Balloons are being used to drop leaflets calling on Vietnam's population and servicemen to oppose the authorities and cross the border into China. The new fugitives are used to form special detachments which are trained to be sent back to Vietnam for the purposes of subversive activity. The newspaper NHAN DAN stresses that radio facilities have been installed along the Vietnamese-Chinese border and have been used for 5 years now to disseminate hostile and slanderous fabrications.

People's militia teams, people's security groups, and youth strike detachments are operating in the border regions together with the Vietnamese soldiers, who are repulsing the Chinese side's provocative actions. These mass organizations' forces are effectively countering the hostile activities.

JAPAN THREATENED BY U.S.-PRC TRADE, NUCLEAR TIES

OW010215 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] History abounds in precedents in which the development and strengthening of state-to-state relations have improved the world's peace, security, and economic stability. This has happened only when the two parties to an agreement, anticipating its possible ill effects on each other's bilateral relations with a third party, have tried hard to forestall such effects; this is several times harder when the third party is an ally of one of the two parties.

However, President Reagan and other U.S. Government officials who have promoted an active China policy do not seem to have the slightest intention to make such efforts. That is why the U.S. Government apparently plans to develop its relations with China as a counterweight to its relations with Japan. On some issues, it is even considering using its relations with China as a means of blackmailing Japan.

Shortly before his departure for China, President Reagan addressed a meeting of businessmen in Tacoma in the Pacific coastal State of Washington. The U.S. West Coast states view Japan as an enemy ravaging the U.S. market, whereas the East Coast states harbor ill will towards Japan as a trading rival in Asian markets, including China. So I presume that our Japanese listeners are also interested in knowing what kind of promise President Reagan made to businessmen on the U.S. West Coast.

President Reagan said: You may say that I am visiting China as a salesman. I will do my best to develop trade. The only difference is that my suitcases do not carry labels marked with the words "Buy American." So said President Reagan.

The "Buy American" label was probably unnecessary, because the United States had clearly intimated to China that it was utterly unbearable for the volume of Sino-Japanese trade to stand at $10 billion while that of Sino-U.S. trade totalled only $4.5 billion. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST said that, in the opinion of presidential aides, China is now seeking major economic and technical aid, not from Western Europe or Japan, but from the United States.

There is another foreseeable danger to Japan, a danger planned in advance in Washington. It involves a U.S.-China nuclear cooperation treaty. China does not want U.S. control over spent nuclear fuel generating from Chinese nuclear reactors built with U.S. cooperation. Even if the United States refuses to forgo such control, enforceable control would be only perfunctory. In the mind of the U.S. Government, this would become a precedent for easing control over spent nuclear fuel in Japan. It is not difficult to foresee what would happen to Japan's three nonnuclear principles.

The 26 April issue of the Chinese paper RENMIN RIBAO said: The United States is the world's most advanced country, whereas China is the world's largest developing nation. Relations between these two countries will have an impact far exceeding the scope of their bilateral relations. So said the Beijing paper.

What should we make of this statement when we compare it with the remarks the U.S. defense secretary made shortly before President Reagan's departure for China?

Secretary Weinberger said: We agreed with the Chinese Ministry of National Defense to further expand bilateral military contacts, which would become an important complement to the cultural, political, and economic ties between the two countries. We want to assist China in its modernization, including modernization in the defense field. So said U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger.

When Japan someday comes to care for its national interests, and ceases to blindly follow America's policy of aggression, will the United States not begin to blackmail Japan? Will a China armed by the United States not someday think of settling the Senkaku Islands issue ultimately to its own advantage. These questions arise when we examine the various objectives that guide U.S. China policy.

REPORTED U.S. CIA ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN BERATED

LD241731 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 84

[Article by V. Krotov under the heading: "Stop Thief!"

[Text] Early this April, American newspapers began publishing reports under catchy headlines on the trial of former military intelligence man Richard Smith, who had worked in Japan for a long time. Although years have passed since he engaged in espionage in the Land of the Rising Sun and although -- as the American press points out -- the Pentagon's career spy has long since taken up a peaceful profession and become director of a provincial company in the USA's northwest and fathered a family of many children, FBI agents handcuffed him.

Literally at once the American press began receiving a stream of "reliable" information that R. Smith sold "secrets of American 'clandestine operations' abroad." It is claimed that this "commodity" was allegedly purchased by a Soviet diplomat who is currently staying in Japan.

Hardly had printing ink dried on the pages of American newspapers than reports on the "R. Smith case", launched according to a pre-set anti-Soviet program by Japanese propaganda machinery began spreading. But all of a sudden an embarrassing unforeseen thing happened. A spokesman for Japan's National Defence Agency issued a statement saying that nothing in the actions of the Soviet diplomat could be viewed as a violation of Japanese law.

The absurdity of the slanderous inventions was revealed at a press conference in the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo. The statement issued at the press conference said in particular: "The attempt by American secret services to link the arrest of an American citizen with a Soviet diplomat is a sordid provocation launched with unseemly political aims."

It is an open secret that undermining the mutually beneficial goodneighborly Japanese-Soviet relations is one of the key objectives of the American secret services and their agents. They float the most perfidious and malicious insinuations, such as the totally invented "R. Smith case." These insinuations are echoed and inflated by the "free" press and unscrupulous, unprincipled politicos. But one thing is noteworthy: The louder they in Japan and in the USA shout "Stop thief!", the more impudently and with greater impunity the real evildoer behaves in the Japanese isles, totally disregarding that country's national prestige and interests. And this is perhaps another no less obvious distinctive feature of the American secret services' activities -- the policy of carefully camouflaging its own subversive activities and espionage against its closest ally.

Following is an excerpt from a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency paper showing the scope of "clandestine operations" by U.S. secret services in Japan. This is a memorandum called Principles of Work From Positions of Deep Cover.

The penetration of high-ranking government bodies and a country's economic and financial circles is precisely such a kind of mission that requires deep cover for an indefinitely long time, the paper says. The work of intelligence men under legal cover, the memorandum goes on to say, should be combined with the activities of illegals, that is, CIA agents having deep cover and legal residence in Japan as private citizens and camouflaged in such a way that their belonging to the intelligence service could not be uncovered despite an intensive and persevering investigation.

There is also another paper -- Recommendations of a CIA Resident Spy in Japan for Improving Liaison With Illegal Intelligence Men -- mentioned in the preceding paper.

One needs only to look at the list of addresses receiving papers, where you will find the deputy and assistant of the resident spy, heads of counter-intelligence, security, and coordination departments, and special "A" and "B" addresses to see how much significance the Americans attach to their clandestine operations against Japan.

The paper was signed "Allen H. Tysoll, an assumed name of the CIA resident spy in Japan, whose real name is William W. Wells.

To specify the contents of the above-cited papers, we will cite as an example the problems on which the U.S. espionage department "works" today in the Land of the rising Sun.

Among other important problems, the American intelligence service in Japan has recently shown great interest in developments of the Japanese "institute of a new generation of computer technology" -- in particular, in its classified projects guided by Professor Kazuhiro Futi, who heads a team of 3€ engineers and scientists. The team is developing fifth generation electronic computers -- machines of a fundamentally new type described in books as "artificial brain" machines. The $400 million set aside by the Japanese authorities to design new electronic computers indicate the great significance the Japanese Government attaches to that issue. According to the press, the United States considerably lags behind Japan in that field. Hence, the CIA resident spy centers in Japan are given the task of obtaining secret information about the achievements of that institute and Japanese scientists in the field of creating new electronic computers.

Now collecting information about Japanese scientific-technical secrets are many American agents of both "legal" and "illegal" resident spy centers in that country. Missions on issues spelled out in the memorandum are given, for example, to American deep-cover intelligence men in the "Phillips Petroleum International," "Waterman Steamship" and "International Business Machines," "Everett Travel Service Corporation," "Pacific Far East Line" and other companies and firms of this kind.

It is not much of a secret to Japanese authorities that the above-said institutions are used in the CIA's interests. Way back ten years ago, the Japanese press quoted reports from Washington saying that the American intelligence service widely used its trade, industrial, insurance, and financial companies in the espionage business in Far East and Southeast Asian countries.

But for some reason the Japanese authorities cannot bring themselves to stay the hand of the hunters of Japan's secrets. Even the powerful machinery of the security service and the police does not wish to know, for some reason, what sort of information about Japanese secrets comes to clandestine CIA centres, for example, to suites in the Tokyo "Imperial Marundouchi" Hotel or an institution under the signboard "International Aid Department" which is a cover for CIA career agents. And lastly, what are the duties of that part of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo headed by diplomat Kelly? What are the members of the U.S. secret services employed at U.S. military bases in Yokosuka, Zama, Yokota, Iwakuni and many others supposed to be doing in Japan?

The system of "legal" and "illegal" CIA resident spy centers in Japan enables the American intelligence service to be not only informed about Japan's latest scientific and technological achievements but practically unmistakably predict prospects for their development. Such a "legal futurologist" at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo is a certain Martin Sattler, a career CIA agent, who is employed as second secretary at the embassy. Prior to Tokyo, that "expert" in secrets of other nations worked in Italy, where he was often seen in the company of prominent Italian industrialists and scientists. When Japanese correspondents asked Sattler about the nature of his "diplomatic mission" in the Japanese isles, the American spy, obviously unembarrassed, said he was responsible for the transfer of industrial technology from Japan to the United States (sic).

It would be wrong, however, to think that the American secret service in Japan is engaged solely in a search for and capture of Japanese new technology and discoveries, in collecting its economic secrets. Some facts indicate that the CIA, assisted by its agents from among Japanese citizens, actively operates outside the Japanese isles too. Literally on the same day, and possibly at the very hour, when the Japanese press, echoing Washington, unleashed a fresh anti-Soviet campaign, Japanese businessman Uesugi was trying on behalf of the CIA to recruit a Soviet citizen in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, thousands of kilometers from Tokyo. The Japanese businessman promised the Soviet citizen mountains of gold and extremely flattering, from his viewpoint, patronage from such "past masters" of the American spy business as John Whitehead, Frank Monacino, Charles Smith and Theodore Grill, who are CIA men.

The proposal of the Japanese servitor of the CIA was resolutely rejected and Mr. Uesugi himself was disgracefully told off. Yet you will find no commentaries in the Japanese press about that "episode" in Thailand.

Perhaps no commentary is necessary in this case. It must be explicitly said, however, that Japan's participation in all sorts of anti-Soviet actions inspired overseas will hardly bring that country desired political dividends. And the statements about the wish to "strengthen trust and mutual understanding" with the Soviet Union, now heard in Japan, will be assessed with due regard for Tokyo's real steps. It is not tall words but good deeds that matter.

OKINAWA PEACE MEETING HITS U.S. MISSILE POLICIES

LD300929 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo April 30 TASS -- Tasks connected with the coordination of actions against the arms race and the deployment in Western Europe and the Pacific basin of the new American first-strike nuclear missiles were discussed at the international conference against nuclear gases which ended today in Naha, the administrative centre of the Okinawa Island. At the call of the all-Japanese Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons, the conference was attended by activists of the peace movement from 14 countries including the U.S.A., Britain, Greece, the Philippines and Fiji.

The documents adopted by the conference point out that the deployment of "Tomahawks" and "Pershing-2" missiles on the territory of Washington's allies by aggressive blocs shows that the Reagan administration has taken the path of the direct preparation of a war. This brought about the sharp aggravation of tension and increased to a great extent the danger of the outbreak of a global conflict which poses a threat to the very existence of mankind. The leaders of other NATO countries, as well as of Japan, which opened the ports of the country for American warships with cruise missiles on board, are also responsible for the present-day situation in the world, the participants in the conference stressed.

A statement of the Okinawa conference specially points out the need to step up the struggle for the elimination of U.S. military bases on the territories of other countries. The presence of the Pentagon's military facilities in Western Europe and the Pacific basin violates the national sovereignty of these countries and turns their citizens into hostages of the nuclear strategy of Washington.

The international peace forum held in Okinawa will undoubtedly give a new impetus to actions for peace on the planet, will make a contribution to the unification of the strengthening movement against the war threat, against the policy of whipping up tension which is pursued by the Reagan Administration, OKINAWA TIMES writes.

MPR POLITBURO MEMBER, DELEGATION VISIT YEREVAN

GF302039 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 20 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] On 19 April, the Mongolian Government delegation led by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of Mongolian Council of Ministers, arrived in Yerevan.

The delegation included Y. Gurpadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR; P. Ochirbat, Mongolian minister of fuel and power industry; U. Mablet, minister of geology and mining industry; Jukdernamjil, deputy defense minister; and Y. Payanpat, first deputy agriculture minister; and others.

In Moscow, the delegation participated in the routine session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

At Yerevan airport, the guests were received by K. L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, A. M. Kirakosyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, G. Y. Vartanyan, administrator of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs; and other officials.

In the afternoon, the guests visited the agriculture and agrochemical scientific research institute. R. A. Etilyan, deputy director of the institute and doctor of agricultural sciences, briefed the guests on the institute's activities in developing maps on land erosion in the territory by zones and farms. Issues dealing with studies carried out on soil conservation in various natural and economic zones, establishment of measures, use of fertilizers, and implementation of chemical reclamation in Arafat fields were discussed.

Following that, the Mongolian delegation visited the old scripts institute and the Mesrob Mashdotz Library. On the same day the guests saw tourist sites and new construction in the capital and visited the Dzizernaperd sports and concerts complex.

MORE REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Karmal Makes Jubilee Report

PM300940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Firm Stride of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Apr -- A festive meeting has been held here to mark the April Revolution's 6th anniversary. It was attended by PDPA leaders, members of the DRA Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, representatives of the country's public organizations, and members of the diplomatic corps. B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered a report.

The April Revolution, he said, marked the beginning of a new page in Afghanistan's centuries-long history. The people cast off feudal oppression and undertook the building of society without man's exploitation by man. They are confidently marching along the path of peace and social progress under the PDPA's leadership. The years that have passed since then have confirmed the correctness of the party's course. Only a revolution could have made it possible to overcome Afghanistan's centuries-old backwardness and ensure the country's comprehensive development. Afghan society has changed fundamentally. Land and water resources are gradually being transferred to the working people's hands. Everything is being done in the DRA to satisfy the population's material needs. The country's leadership has decided to raise workers' and employees' wages by an average of 18 percent; 1.3 billion afghanis will be allocated for this purpose. According to a Revolutionary Council Presidium decision, peasants have been relieved of tax payments on previously acquired plots larger than the established minimum.

The PDPA has become the guiding and leading force of society, with all the country's national-patriotic and democratic forces rallied round it. When the party came to power, its ranks numbered 18,000 members. Today the PDPA has 115,000 full and candidate members.

B. Karmal declared that the PDPA and the DRA Government invariably advocate peace and security in the region and all over the world. The DRA's prestige in the international arena is constantly growing. At present it maintains diplomatic relations with more than 80 countries. The PDPA maintains links with 103 parties and progressive organizations in the world. The Afghan revolution, however, is not to everyone's liking.

The speaker emphasized that only the fraternal international alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries guarantees the defense of the April Revolution's gains and the safeguarding of Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty. An active member of the Nonaligned Movement, the DRA has supported and continues to support the peoples' struggle for freedom and independent development.

The PDPA and the DRA Government have repeatedly advocated the normalization of relations with their neighbors -- Pakistan and Iran -- and their transformation into relations of friendship and good neighborliness. To achieve this the Pakistani and Iranian Governments must accept existing realities, renounce interference in the DRA's internal affairs, and express readiness to sit round the negotiating table. The way to peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan situation has been pointed out in the well-known DRA proposals.

The DRA considers that useful efforts are being made by D. Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general, in search of ways to achieve a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation. B. Karmal expressed the hope that the next round of talks in Geneva will produce specific results.

The DRA, the speaker declared, is resolutely opposed to the policy of imperialist forces headed by the United States aimed at exacerbating international tension, and declares its total support for the USSR's peace-loving and constructive course. The PDPA, the DRA Government, and the Afghan people fully support the Soviet Union's latest peace-loving initiatives aimed at improving the international situation. B. Karmal expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support of the April Revolution's cause. He stressed that the DRA will always be the USSR's sincere and loyal friend. The PDPA and the revolutionary Afghan people will never deviate from their chosen path, despite the hardships and privations.

A military parade was held in the Afghan capital today to mark the April Revolution's 6th anniversary. Taking part were infantry, tank, artillery, and rocket subunits of the Afghan Army, and helicopters and aircraft of the DRA Air Force. Working people from the capital and Kabul Province marched in colorful ranks along Independence Avenue in their festive demonstration. The parade and demonstration were attended by PDPA and DRA Government leaders, representatives of the public, and foreign guests.

Six Year Gains 'Impressive'

PM301030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch from own correspondent V. Baykov: "In Labor and in Battle"]

[Text] Kabul, Apr -- "Khashar" is the word Afghans use when everyone gets together to help a neighbor put up a building or till a field, when the whole village or district turns out to dig an irrigation canal or repair a road. The Afghan people have a splendid, wise ancient tradition of mutual assistance and support. It was shaped by the need to withstand the forces of nature, by want and by hunger...

Even now, after the April Revolution, the inhabitants of Afghan cities and villages perform Khashar. But the content has changed; the age-old tradition has a new social meaning. Now it is primarily a festival of unpaid express support for the people's power and a desire to hasten the advent of new life.

...On that cloudy April day it was as if all the Afghan capital's residents had come out onto the city streets. Men and women, young people, and schoolchildren with packages and spades on their shoulders marched along beneath red banners bearing the words "Long live revolutionary Afghanistan!" and "Long live the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan!" Despite bad weather, it was a hive of industry -- 200,000 citizens were repairing roads, schools, and mosques, planting trees, and painting the outside of houses. Many went to the enormous patch of wasteland behind the city stadium to lay out a park. That was the khashar a year ago in honor of the 5th anniversary of the April Revolution.

Now I am standing in the park created in a single day by the joint labor of the people of Kabul. The saplings have grown strong. Children are scurrying about on the grass flying kites; a group of young people is having a discussion; elderly people are taking a stroll. The park has won people's recognition and has become a favorite place of recreation. You get a very strong feeling of optimism there, you sense the Afghans' confidence in the future.

The 1978 April Revolution, carried out under the leadership of the PDPA, and the formation of the revolutionary democratic organs of power initiated a process of historic transformation.

"Afghanistan was rudely awakened "by the thunderous volleys of April, "and the day of the homeland's renewal had come, "the spring breeze's sang... That was how the Afghan poet Mir-Abar greeted the revolution.

The PDPA -- the leading and guiding force of Afghan society -- led the masses toward the genuine renewal of the country from the very first days after the victory of the revolution. To some extent or another the transformations affected all spheres of life, a land and water reform is under way. Large private land ownership has been abolished. Around 300,000 peasant families who formerly had little or no land have now been given plots on land confiscated from feudal lords and landowners. In the city measures are being taken to improve material and social living conditions for workers and employees. The cultural revolution is progressing successfully -- tens of thousands of people are attending literacy classes. The people's power is taking specific steps to remove the barrier that has isolated Afghan women from active social life.

But the republic still has many unresolved problems. The new society is being built in complex conditions. This is quite understandable. The more radical the break with the past, the fiercer the resistance from the forces doomed by history. The people's power is opposed by all that is most ignorant, most antiquated and most reactionary. There is frantic resistance from the feudal lords and monarchists who have lost their power and gamble on the backwardness and ignorance of part of the population. Counter-revolutionary gangs are destroying economic facilities and committing terrorist acts against activists and representatives of the people's power. The dushmans get a lot of help in the form of weapons and equipment from the imperialists, headed by the United States. They have unleashed an undeclared war against the republic.

The past 6 years have been years of grim ordeals for the Afghan revolution. This makes the successes look even more impressive. If one were to single out the factor that constitutes the main ingredient of Afghan life today, one could confidently state that the ideas of the April Revolution and the tasks put forward by the PDPA for the building of a new life are supported by the broadest strata of the population and are their vital concern. This is shown by the creation and successful activity of the National Fatherland Front (NFF), which brought together representatives of various ethnic groups and tribes, classes and strata of society, including patriotically minded religious figures, businessmen, and merchants.

The 4th Plenum of the NFF Central Council in early April noted the considerable expansion of the front's ranks lately. NFF Central Council Chairman Mohammad Ziay told your correspondent that NFF Councils are already functioning in 26 of the country's 29 provinces, and 58 county, 12 district, and 20 city councils have been created. While doing a great deal of work to unite nations and create among the different groups of the population an atmosphere of fraternity and cooperation in the solution of the common task of renewing the country, the front is at the same time successfully solving tasks in propagandizing government policy among the masses.

A statewide jirga (assembly) of the country's ulemas and religious figures was held in Kabul recently. The participants -- more than 600 members of the clergy from all the provinces -- declared their firm support for the people's power and appealed to all Afghan citizens to strengthen unity in the struggle against the forces of counter-revolution. The results of the jirga are further evidence that political support for the new power is strengthening.

A very important role in building the new Afghanistan belongs to its as yet small working class.

The newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, organ of the PDPA Central Committee, noted that "the working class is marching in the forefront of the revolutionary struggle and is playing a major positive part in accelerating the revolutionary process in the country."

The collective of the Jangalak motor vehicle repair enterprise is a leading detachment of the Afghan proletariat.

"In the days of the monarchy and then under the corrupt Daud regime, the plant workers repeatedly initiated political strikes and demonstrations," the plant's chief engineer, Aziz Zadeh, said. "Their actions were led by the underground PDPA organization. Our enterprise, essentially the only one of its kind in Afghanistan and an enterprise producing a variety of metal products, has an exceedingly large role to perform. As we people of Jangalak see it, our primary duty is to successfully meet state orders. Year after year the plant overfulfills its plans."

"In this regard the plant management and party organization get a lot of help from the trade union," trade union chairman Gulam Gous chips in. "We initiated labor competition for good-quality output and raw material savings. The healthy atmosphere created at the enterprise -- thanks to the trade union's constant concern for workers' needs -- is also of considerable importance. The enterprise has a dining room, a clinic and a kindergarten, and there are buses to transport workers living a long way from the enterprise. People employed in hazardous procedures get a 20 percent additional payment out of administration funds. Construction of a hostel is nearing completion and there are plans to build a residential estate. The vast majority of the staff -- 98 percent of the plant's workers and employees -- are members of the trade union."

Trade unions are another feature of the new life in the country. Before the revolution they were banned. Under the people's power they are an important form of organization for the Afghan working class. The paper KHIVAD reported that the trade unions now have a membership of 170,000. A substantial figure when you consider that little more than 550,000 people work in industrial production, construction, transport, and communications in Afghanistan. In Kabul alone there are 400 primary trade union organizations. At the enterprises where they have been set up there has been a marked improvement in labor productivity and a vigorous struggle is being waged for better everyday conditions and production standards. The trade unions give a great deal of material assistance to families whose breadwinners have died in the struggle against the counterrevolution.

The Afghan national patriotic forces are achieving more and more successes in the struggle for their motherland's bright future.

COPTER PILOT'S EXPLOITS IN AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

PM301048 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 p 4

[Special correspondent V. Kiselev article under the rubric "Place of Service -- Afghanistan": "Hot Skies" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Fog seemed to shroud the whole earth. You could lose each other at three paces. Not flying weather. The airmen were bored, with nothing to do. They cursed the weathermen -- was it their fault? -- for all they were worth. Someone strummed an old guitar: "Fog, fog, blind shroud..." Two men in identical flying suits with no distinguishing marks sat in a far corner. They were playing a heated game of backgammon, a game favored by many generations of airmen. "Playing with you, I'll get out of practice," one chuckled with satisfaction.

The other -- very young, short and narrow-shouldered -- was losing disastrously, becoming desperately angry, and trying not to show it.

"That is Mozhayev," the captain accompanying me nodded.

As yet there were only a few lines in my notebook about Aleksandr Mozhayev: senior lieutenant, flight navigator, age 27, Komsomol member, higher education, graduated as an external student from the Syzran Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots, awarded two Orders of the Red Star for fulfilling his international duty in the DRA. But I was already forming a picture of him.

The keen backgammon player wiped the floor with him. He did not look in the least like a hero.

...They crossed the border early in the morning. "That is it, fellows, we have crossed the line. Afghanistan," Mozhayev said, tearing himself away from the map. The plain ended, and yellowish brown hills sped past beneath the helicopter. They were everywhere. Before, behind, to right and left. Mozhayev developed a dull ache in the pit of his stomach. He was not simply an airman, he was the navigator, the "steersman." And the "steersman's" main task is to carry out orientation, to know precisely at any moment where the machine is and what maneuver the commander should perform. Sasha was an experienced navigator and conducted himself brilliantly in any situation, however complex. The time was long past when, having barely left the ground, he would be glued to the map and would constantly follow it with a finger, comparing it with the locality. But he had never before flown over mountains with virtually no noticeable landmarks -- roads, rivers, lakes, or settlements. He would have liked to compare, but with what?

Sasha was soon to smile at the memory of those fears. All was normal.

Sometimes a hurricane wind howls, raising clouds of sand and dust. It penetrates your eyes, nose, ears, it sets your teeth on edge; it covers the rotary-winged machines with a thick deposit. Then they do not fly. But usually, they are at the airfield with the first rays of sunshine until deep into the night. Brown mountain spurs, gray sands, the unnaturally bright, succulent green of the oases, the flat yellowish roofs of adobe houses, the umbrellas of palm trees, caravans of camels pacing steadily, the white-hot stuffiness of the helicopter cabin...An endless kaleidoscope of days, flying missions, takeoffs, landing. Sometimes in the most unsuitable conditions.

HE LONGED FOR THE SKY, BUT ALMOST BETRAYED HIS LOFTY DREAM. HE WAS AFRAID.

SOON AFTER HIS SCHOOL GRADUATION BALL, SASHA WENT TO THE SYZRAN HIGHER MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL FOR PILOTS. THE SELF-WILLED BOYS WERE PLACED IN BARRACKS, DIVIDED AMONG PLATOONS AND DEPARTMENTS, GIVEN COMMANDERS, AND SUBJECTED TO A STRICT ROUTINE. ONCE, THEY WERE ORDERED INTO FORMATION, AND THE SERGEANT, NEARLY THEIR OWN AGE, BARELY RESTRAINING HIS BURSTING SENSE OF INDIGNATION, SAID, ENUNCIATING THE WORDS CLEARLY: "COMRADE STUDENTS, YOU ARE BEHAVING BADLY. YOU HAVE THROWN CIGARETTE BUTTS ALL OVER THE LAWN. YOU MUST PICK THEM UP. EVERY LAST ONE."

SASHA LOOKED MISERABLY AT THE GREEN GRASS CLIPPED SHORT, AT THE SERGEANT, AT THE WIDE ASPHALT SQUARE, AND, WITHOUT A WORD, TURNED ROUND AND WENT BACK TO THE BARRACKS. THERE HE COLLECTED HIS BELONGINGS, AND SET OFF FOR HOME THE SAME DAY. IT WAS A PRETEXT.

Mozhayev realized there was nowhere to land, but there was no other solution. An Afghan Armed Forces major had blown himself up on a mine -- the dushmans having sprinkled the mountain paths liberally with mines.

He had to be evacuated urgently. Urgently! A man's life was at stake.

A pair of Soviet MI-8's had gotten through to the region through territory controlled by the bandits, they had gotten through by hugging the cliffs and ravines. Now they were hovering above a mountain top stripped bare by the winds.

"We'll land, commander."

"On this pinpoint?" Captain Boradachev asked in amazement.

"What else can we do?"

Indeed, there was no other even remotely suitable landing site for many kilometers around. Boradachev himself was well aware of that, but he made another circuit, from instinct rather than necessity. Then he carefully descended...and climbed sharply back up! The machine would not go on that accursed pinpoint.

"Take it easy, commander, take it easy," Mozhayev said quietly, almost begging. And he adjusted his throat microphone, which had suddenly become damp.

A helicopter has three wheels. That means it needs three landing points to stand firmly on the ground. These points did not exist, but there was still hope because of the machine's excellent technical qualities. And because of the airmen's will, endurance, and skill.

Only at the fourth attempt did they manage to settle two wheels on the steep, crumbling slope. The front wheel hung in the air. It was really delicate work. If the pilot made the slightest mistake, if his hand on the thrust lever or his foot on the flight control pedal trembled and the machine lost revolutions, it would tip sideways, somersault off the mountain, breaking the rotor blades and the chassis struts...and into the abyss.

While they were lifting the wounded officer, pale from loss of blood, into the bay, the helicopter started to list...

They were on the way home. Suddenly Mozhayev realized he was still pressing his feet against the cabin floor with all his might, as if he was still trying to help the machine maintain its shaky equilibrium. He leaned back in his seat with relief. His legs immediately betrayed him by trembling from overexertion. And Sasha stole a glance at Boradachev. Had he noticed?

LUCK COMES TO HIM WHO SEEKS IT. IT COULD EASILY HAVE TURNED OUT THAT MOZHAYEV WOULD NOW BE FLYING ONLY AS A PASSENGER, QUENCHING HIS THIRST WITH COOL DRINKS PROVIDED BY AN ELEGANT STEWARDESS. BUT HE WAS DAMNED LUCKY. IN THE MILITARY COMMISSARIAT WHERE SASHA FOUND HIMSELF AFTER FLEEING FROM THE SCHOOL, THERE SAT A TALL THIN CAPTAIN WITH PROPELLERS ON HIS BLUE EPAULETTES. HE KNEW WHAT IT IS TO DREAM, AND NOT FLY. LOOKING AT THE DOCUMENTS THE BOY HANDED TO HIM, AND THEN INTO HIS EYES, THE CAPTAIN ASKED: "WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO WITH YOU NOW? YOU WANT TO FLY, DON'T YOU?!"

"YES. VERY MUCH," MOZHAYEV SAID QUIETLY, HOLDING HIS GAZE.

SO WITH THE CAPTAIN'S HELP SASHA JOINED THE 1ST MOSCOW DOSSAF AIR CLUB. HE DENIED HIMSELF MUCH FOR THE SAKE OF THE AIR CLUB.

EVERY EVENING AFTER WORK HE CROSSED THE CITY TO THE WARSAW HIGHWAY TO LEARN THE SECRETS OF AEROENGINEERING, AERODYNAMICS, AIR NAVIGATION, AND OTHER WISDOMS, WITHOUT WHICH THE PATH TO THE SKY IS CLOSED. HE ARRIVED HOME AT NEARLY MIDNIGHT. IT WAS DOUBLY DIFFICULT AS THOUGH THE SKY WAS TAKING REVENGE FOR THAT MOMENT OF WEAKNESS. BUT IT NEVER OCCURRED TO HIM TO CHUCK IT ALL IN AND FORGET IT. SASHA WANTED TO FLY.

Everything -- even the most difficult situations in which he found himself and which we would unequivocally call exploits, Sasha describes as routine. He "was simply working, doing his international duty."

International duty... Once they delivered foodstuffs to a remote village -- flour, sugar, vegetable oil. During the unloading, a young man, aged 20-22 came up wearing an old but clean, neat, loose blue shirt over his matching loose trousers and open sandals. He told his story. He studied in the Soviet Union. For this, the dushmans killed his mother, father, and younger brother. Now he was a teacher, but there was nowhere to teach the children. A gang had attacked the village and burned down the school. He had managed to excape, but the bandits cut off the right arms of many of his pupils, at the elbow. He tried to collect the schoolchildren again, but both the children and their parents were afraid the dushmans would come again. His countrymen no longer needed him as a teacher, but they needed him as a fighter, a defender. So he was soon to join the army. Mozhayev saw the former school building -- sooty gaps where the windows had been, black holes in the walls, the roof caved in. He saw young cripples without arms huddled together in fear at a safe distance. The habitual phrases -- international duty, assistance to a friendly people -- took on a special meaning for him from that day on. And every time he meets any Afghan soldiers, he looks closely at their faces -- is the guy he met among them? The motherland will soon need him as a teacher. Soon.

SASHA WANTED TO FLY. AND HE FLEW! AS A STUDENT AT THE AIR CLUB, HE WENT UP IN A TINY, CREAKING, ONE-SEATER HELICOPTER LIKE A DRAGONFLY AND MADE A CIRCUIT OF THE AIRFIELD, AT AN ALTITUDE OF 200 METERS. HE WAS SEEING THE EARTH FROM ABOVE FOR THE FIRST TIME. LITTLE DOLLHOUSES, THE ROAD LIKE A THREAD, TINY LITTLE PEOPLE WAVING THEIR ARMS. HE WANTED TO JUMP FOR JOY. FOR OBVIOUS REASONS, HE COULD NOT DO THAT. SO SASHA STARTED TO SING: "THE STEPPE, THE STEPPE ALL AROUND..." WIDE AND FREE. HE SURPRISED HIMSELF -- WHAT WAS ALL THIS? HE HAD NEVER DELUDED HIMSELF ABOUT HIS VOCAL GIFTS.

THEN THE MI-1 LANDED SOFTLY ON THE GRASS. SASHA WALKED AWAY WITH IDLE, SLUGGISH TREAD, AND WHEN THE GUYS RAN UP TO CONGRATULATE HIM HE HELD OUT TO THEM, WITH AN EXPANSIVE GESTURE, A PACK OF KAZBEK CIGARETTES HE HAD GOT AHOLD OF BEFOREHAND. THE TRADITION.

...Southern night -- velvet black, dense, impenetrable. The helicopters do not fly at night. They sleep, resting the blades that were overworked during the day, apart, of course, from the most exceptional cases. This was just such a case. The Afghan command requested assistance. Their scout group came on the air: They were surrounded, fighting an unequal battle, their strength was giving out....

Flying by night as if blindfolded, and in an unfamiliar area too. Waiting every moment for a tracer salvo to strike from below against the engine noise. A test of the navigator and his experience, skill, and nerve in the toughest conditions. Mozhayev passed the test brilliantly and led the pair precisely to the target point.

The point turned out to be a mountain with very steep slopes. There was no sense in even attempting to land on it. Machinegun and submachinegun fire flashed vividly like lightning in the gray dawn.

They flew, circled around. But something must be done.

Go home? Nobody even considered it. Our airmen do not leave their friends in trouble. But the fuel was running out. Then they decided the only correct thing was to land one machine at the foot of the hill and wait for the scout group to fight its way through.

Mozhayev stared until his eyes hurt into the elm groves which grew densely right up to the helicopter so as not to miss the moment when the scouts would appear. They tried not to think about the possibility that the dushmans could get there first. The fuel, the fuel... That was the most worrying thing. Every last drop must be saved. They left just one engine running.

"But why?" I asked naively. "You could have switched that off, too. Another saving."

"Well, you see," Sasha explained patiently, "it takes a certain time to start an engine. Of course you can't take off on just one engine. But it means you can start the other virtually instantaneously. And then it was mountain country. Stop the engine, and you might not get up at all."

"So how did it end?"

"Nothing happened. They said on the radio that the group had got down somewhere else and already been picked up. We stepped on the gas and flew off. That was all."

So simple. "We stepped on the gas and flew off. That was all." When they got home, the Afghan soldiers were still there. One, with a thick, black, curly beard, explained, gesticulating frantically, that a dushman had approached the helicopter, but he, the one with the beard, had cut him down with a machinegun.

Mozhayev learned rather late that he had been awarded an order. He was ill, undergoing treatment in hospital. Then he came back. He walked in, looking around him.

"Welcome back, at last..." someone said, clapping him on the shoulder.

He looked round -- it was Tolya Kuznetsov, another navigator.

"You know, an order arrived for you, the Red Star," Kuznetsov said, half questioning, half imparting the glad news.

In the evening the guys from the subunit who did not have to fly did not go in to supper. They took dry rations. They pushed potatoes and canned meat stew toward Sasha. The quartermaster had allocated 50 grams each for just such an occasion. They celebrated. Then Sasha put the little box containing his order into his suitcase. He only took it out some months later, when he went home on leave. He had left his parade uniform at home.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES TIES WITH USSR

PM301250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr -- A PZPR Central Committee Politburo session has examined tasks in strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship and developing cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

PAP reports that the session noted that there is broad support in Poland for the USSR's peace-loving policy and a growing appreciation of its significance for Poland's security and the inviolability of its borders. Scientific and cultural exchange is widening, as is indicated in particular by the Polish culture festival in the USSR.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo pointed out the great importance of the friendship and effective cooperation between Poland and the USSR, which are strengthening in all spheres. Ideological and political collaboration between the PZPR and CPSU play a fundamental part in their strengthening. The session stressed that the internationalist Soviet assistance, in particular the strengthening economic ties and growing trade, is of great significance.

The adopted resolution outlined measures for the further development and deepening of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo appealed to all members of the PZPR, urban and rural workers, the intelligentsia and young people to actively celebrate May Day. By participating in May Day demonstrations, the appeal says, we are demonstrating the Polish working people's unbreakable link with the peoples of the socialist countries and the world's progressive forces and unity and cohesion in the struggle for peace, progress, and social justice.

POLISH MILITARY LEADERS RECEIVE SOVIET AWARDS

PM300908 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] The presentation of orders of the Red Star to a group of Polish military leaders took place 18 April in the Kremlin.

Presenting the awards, I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warmly congratulated the recipients on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, and wished them new successes in further developing fraternal relations between the USSR and Poland and strengthening combat cooperation among the two countries' servicemen.

On behalf of the recipients, General of Arms J. Baryla expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

The award presentation was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov; USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers; and other officials.

SOVIET-POLISH TREATY ANNIVERSARY HAILED

PRAVDA Notes Cooperation

PM301600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "On a Firm Foundation"]

[Text] Warsaw, Apr -- The Soviet and Polish peoples are today celebrating a notable date -- the 39th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This treaty, which has stood the test of time, faithfully serves the cause of peace, progress, and socialism. It is a symbol of the unbreakable ties, alliance, and brotherhood between our countries.

In the military cemetery at Radom, we were shown a fraternal grave. How many there are on Polish soil! Some 600,000 Soviet servicemen died while liberating it. We read the inscription: "Guards Private Ilya Fedorovich Klimuk."

Some three decades later, Petr Klimuk, the son of this "guards private" who gave his life that Poland might be free, was to set off on another journey to the stars. And alongside him during that difficult space voyage was a Pole, Miroslaw Hermaszewski...

The friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the Soviet and Polish peoples have deep roots. They lie in the revolutionary traditions of the Russian and Polish proletariat. Soviet-Polish friendship was sealed by the blood jointly shed in the struggle against fascism during World War II and has been enriched anew on the peaceful construction front.

During the difficult postwar years, the Soviet Union helped Poland in every way it could. There is a line found in the history of many Polish enterprises which reads: "Constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance." And the foundation on which the fraternal relations of the Soviet and Polish peoples have developed and deepened is the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in April 1945 and extended in 1965. It encompasses all spheres of social, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural relations. Today it can be said that there is no area of life to which fruitful Soviet-Polish cooperation does not extend. The fraternal collaboration between the CPSU and the PZPR plays a decisive role here.

This year Poland is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its formation. During this period, Poland has secured radical changes in its sociopolitical and economic life and has become an important link in the socialist community and a participant in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

During the years of socialist building, Poland, relying on the USSR's economic and technical assistance, has become a major power in shipbuilding, the chemical industry, electronics, the automotive industry, and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy.

Trade between our countries has grown from year to year. Today it is the most important part of Polish foreign trade. It accounts for more than one-third of all Poland's foreign trade turnover.

The inviolability and fruitfulness of the alliance, friendship, and mutual assistance linking our parties, states, and peoples have been particularly clear in recent years. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have provided and continue to provide multifaceted assistance to Poland. Many cases where this assistance has been decisive and has enabled enterprises to maintain their production pace can be cited.

Recently a special bulletin devoted to Polish-Soviet economic cooperation began publication in Warsaw, It is published jointly by the Polish National Workers Agency and the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. A recent issue of the bulletin recounted the remarkable story of the fate of the Wisla Shipyard in Gdansk. There they build small ships but in large series. These include repair ships, ships for oil and gas exploration on the sea shelf, passenger catamarans, and so forth. At the end of last year, the yard celebrated the 30th anniversary of its cooperation with Soviet customers. Some 150 ships have been built for the USSR during this time. The Soviet orders, the bulletin noted, have enabled the collective to work smoothly. Wisla has been one of the few shipyards whose output has not only not declined during the crisis period but, on the contrary, has grown.

The Wisla example is one of many in the history of Polish-Soviet cooperation. I was told about the fruitfulness of the economic and scientific and technical ties between our economies, which can be easily seen at the level of individual enterprises. I was told about the Mera-Blonie precision engineering plant on the outskirts of Warsaw. The plant is a little over 30 years old. At one time there was a match factory on the spot. Only the tall brick flue of the boiler room now remains from then. For a number of years the enterprise specialized in manufacturing Kirovskiye wristwatches according to Soviet specifications, as well as telephone dials. At the beginning of the 1970's, a new shop for the manufacture of computer printers was constructed, and these are now sent to CEMA countries.

"For us," Andrzej Glowacki, deputy technical director of the plant, said, "cooperation with Soviet organizations and enterprises produces great results. Some 86 percent of the plant's output is exported, and 75 percent of it goes to the USSR. We have our own service centers in Moscow, Kiev, and Minsk. We receive the requisite components and materials from the Soviet Union which enables the plant to work smoothly and the people to look to the future with confidence."

I should like to recall one further meeting I had. It took place at the automobile tire plant in Olsztyn. The director, Jerzy Majewski, told me that there used to be a swamp on the outskirts of Olsztyn and, of course, it took a fertile imagination to see modern plants on that spot. The future director has experienced many phases in production during those years," he said, "and gradually the plant established a solid position on the domestic and foreign markets, especially as the demand for automobile tires grew. There is a shortage of them in Poland today. The state keeps a strict watch on the distribution of our output. How can we increase it? The collective has been giving thought to this. We are working three shifts in order to make more efficient use of production capacities. The collective voluntarily worked about 20 Saturdays last year. Thanks to this, the national economy has received considerable additional output. Naturally, we have had difficulties, too. There is a partial shortage of raw material and labor. We are searching out internal reserves. A plant program for saving raw and semifinished materials has been formulated.

"We will continue to proceed in this direction," the director went on. "The plant successfully fulfilled its extremely demanding plan last year. This year we intend to increase output by 14 percent. The national economy will receive around 2.5 million tires for cars, buses, and tractors. Even if this does not wholly meet requirements, it will go a considerable way toward satisfying demand."

The situation at the Mera-Blonie plant and the automobile tire plant is in many ways typical of other Polish enterprises. Most worker collectives approach the resolution of the tasks confronting the country with understanding, overcoming the difficulties of everyday life. The slump in production in the years 1980-1981 and the reduction in national income by almost one-fourth limit present-day potential. Here one has to take into account the fact that the policy of trade restrictions with Poland pursued by the United States and its allies is continuing and that aggressive propaganda is being carried out against Poland. Under these conditions, the economy is at the forefront of a sharp political struggle.

Polish mass media point out that the main task at the present stage is the efficient development of the national economy. The current year must be one of the further expansion of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation oriented toward resolving long-term tasks. Much attention will be paid to developing industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation and reducing our dependence on Western imports.

Polish-Soviet cooperation meets both our countries' vital interests. In Polish exports to the Soviet Union this year, machinery and equipment (60 percent of exports), as well as hard coal and sulfur, will continue to predominate. The traditional supply to the USSR of consumer goods such as cosmetics, pharmaceutical goods, lighting equipment, and photographic enlargers will increase. The export of clothing, fabrics, knitted goods, and haberdashery is also envisaged.

The PZPR National Conference held last month confirmed the correctness of the course of further developing and strengthening cooperation with the socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union. There exists an accord between Poland and the USSR on the coordination of their national economic development plans for the year 1986-1990.

The direct ties developing between Soviet and Polish industrial enterprises will be the foundation of this fruitful cooperation. A joint search for reserves and potential to enhance the efficiency of the collaboration and the fruitful ties between our peoples and countries is underway.

The Soviet-Polish treaty serves the interests of the Soviet Union, Poland, and the socialist community. It has been and remains an important factor for peace and for the inviolability of the borders and the postwar structure on the European Continent.

TRUD Hails Economic Ties

PM300903 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Apr 84 p 3

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Vasilkov: "Through All Trials"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet state initiatives aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, and in particular, the proposal submitted 2 March by Comrade K.U. Chernenko on the norms for relations between powers possessing nuclear weapons, were welcomed with full approval in Poland.

In the struggle against imperialism's aggressive forces, Poland acts in a single front with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and is making its own constructive contribution to the consolidation of peace, the strengthening of international security, and the development of broad, equal, and mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The PZPR and the absolute majority of Polish working people fully support the Leninist peace policy pursued by the CPSU.

The indestructible ties of alliance, friendship, and cooperation uniting Poland and the USSR accord well with the vital interests of our peoples and states and the cause of peace and security in Europe. Their foundations were laid 39 years ago by the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland.

Today we can note the total failure of imperialist plans to use Poland as the first link in a chain reaction which, according to the NATO strategists' design, would have led to the destruction of the post-war territorial and political system in Europe. Poland withstood this concentrated imperialist attack with the aid of the socialist community countries. Now even political dimwits in the West are beginning to notice that their hopes of reversing the course of history were futile. Despite the continuing U.S. sanctions and Western propaganda aggression, the stabilization of social and economic life is proceeding confidently.

An important role in this process is assigned to the trade unions. The trade union organizations in Poland now number about 4.3 million members and are constantly growing. Workers predominate in the trade union movement. There are not only enterprises, but also entire sectors in which over half the employees have become trade union members.

The Soviet Union is rendering fraternal aid to Poland. "We will not forget the aid from our Soviet comrades, from the Soviet people," Comrade W. Jaruzelski stressed at the PZPR national conference in March. "It has enabled us to withstand the worst. Today it is enabling us to think calmly about the future."

It is hard to find a sector of the Polish economy to whose development specialists, engineers, technicians, and millions of working people of the Soviet Union have not made a contribution. Many industrial establishments have been created with the USSR's economic, scientific, and technical assistance. It is impossible to imagine the normal functioning of the Polish economy today without Soviet supplies, which play a constantly increasing role.

The first steps were taken immediately after Polish soil's liberation from the fascist occupiers. Soviet people in soldiers' gray coats brought with them not only liberation from a hated enemy, but the hope of a bright future as well. The thunder of the war had not yet died down when convoys began arriving from the East with machinery, equipment, and grain. The restoration of normal life began.

From selfless aid in restoring the war-torn economy, from technical assistance to the broad coordination of national economic plans and the planning and implementation of a whole series of large-scale integration tasks -- that is the path traveled in the slightly less than 4 decades since then. The vitality of the principles placed at the foundation of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty has been manifested particularly powerfully in recent years, when the Soviet Union has rendered truly fraternal aid to Poland in overcoming serious sociopolitical and economic problems.

This year the volume of trade turnover between the USSR and Poland will increase 10 percent by comparison with 1983. The Soviet Union will take part in completing the construction of several important Polish metallurgical establishments. In particular, this applies to a heat treatment shop for the production of rails, the by-product coke plant at the "Katowice" metallurgical combine, and the roll-formed sections plant at the "Pokoj" plant. Part of the output produced at the new facilities will go to the Soviet Union to pay for the credits provided.

The remarkable traditions of socialist internationalism strengthened precisely when our treaty was being concluded. Its present anniversary is being celebrated on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Republic.

Summing up the path which they have traveled, the Polish working people are gratefully recalling those who are always next to them -- at favorable times or in times of trials. The Soviet people have constantly, sincerely helped and are continuing to help ensure that Poland is a strong and independent state.

U.S. VIOLATION OF CSSR AIRSPACE SCORED

PM301317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Link in One and the Same Chain]

[Text] Prague 28 Apr -- The violation of CSSR airspace by a U.S. military helicopter is a crude provocation and yet another link in the chain of dangerous subversive actions by the United States against the socialist states.

RUDE PRAVO writes about this today, commenting on the recent incident involving a U.S. Air Force helicopter which penetrated Czechoslovak territory during a reconnaissance flight along the FRG-CSSR border. The CSSR Government has lodged a resolute protest in this connection.

This incident, the CPCZ Central Committee organ notes, confirms the true goal pursued by Washington's "peace-loving" assurances and its "desire for dialogue," with which the U.S. Administration is vainly attempting to cover up its desire to violate commonly accepted norms of relations between sovereign states and to establish its world domination.

It is typical, the newspaper points out, that initially Pentagon spokesmen flatly refused to admit the fact that CSSR airspace had been violated. Only after the West German press published eyewitness statements was Washington forced to admit that the U.S. military helicopter did penetrate Czechoslovak territory at a depth of up to 6 miles as a result of "carelessness" or "pilot error."

CSSR'S INDRA, DELEGATION DEPART MOSCOW

LD272055 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, left Moscow today.

The delegation also consisted of: Comrade Jan Marko, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR; Vaclav David, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR, and chairman of the Chamber of the Peoples; Dalibor Hanes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations; Comrade Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Comrade Vavrova, woman weaver from the enterprise (Vrba), Presidium member of the CSSR Federal Assembly and member of the Constitutional and Legal Committee of the Chamber of the People.

YEPISHEV RECEIVES GDR ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS

PM261331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p

[Unattributed report: "Guests From the GDR"]

[Text] A delegation from the GDR National People's Army political workers, headed by Lieutenant General E. Hampf, deputy chief of the National People's Army Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union from 16 through 19 April at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

During the conversations, in which Admiral A.I. Sorokin and Lieutenant General V.P. Utkin, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other senior political workers participated, the visitors from the GDR were made familiar with the experience of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces and with political organs' activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the June (1983), and Extraordinary February and April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, There was an exchange of views on topical questions connected with the fraternal armies' life and activity, the improvement of ideological work, and strengthening of combat fellowship. The conversations took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in the Soviet Union, the GDR National People's Army delegation visited the M.I. Kalinin Guards Motorized Rifle Taman Division, and the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy and acquainted itself with the troops' life and everyday activity.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

PM251452 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by A. Popov, member of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission and chief of a BPC Central Committee Department, visited the Soviet Union 16-20 April in accordance with the plan on interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP.

The Bulgarian comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of party leadership in the transportation sphere. They had meetings at the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, the Kazkah Communist Party Central Committee, and Alma-Ata Obkom, and visited a number of transport organizations and enterprises.

Talks were held with N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which K.S. Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, as well as Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, participated.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN CULTURE OFFICIAL

LD281859 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, today received Marinov, deputy chairman of the culture committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Further development of cultural ties between the two fraternal countries was discussed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere. Taking part in the conversation was Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador to the USSR.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES SFRY YOUTH DELEGATION

LD272101 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia [SSOJ] is in the USSR, led by Goran Radman, president of the SSOJ Conference Presidency. The delegation was received today by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on matters of mutual interest.

A plan for cooperation between the All-Union Komsomol and the SSOJ for 1984-85 was also signed today. The plan was signed on the Soviet side by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and on the Yugoslav side by Goran Radman, president of the SSOJ Conference Presidium. Present at the signing ceremony were Komsomol Central Committee Secretaries Comrades Dergausov, Zhuganov and Ordzhonikidze, and others, as well as Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in the USSR.

RCP DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS WITH DOLGIKH

PM301029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, an RCP delegation headed by V. Vilcu, member of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of Braila RCP County Committee, was in the Soviet Union 18-25 April.

The Romanian comrades acquainted themselves with the CPSU's work experience in developing the oil and gas industry, had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Energy Department, at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and at the USSR Geology, Gas and Petroleum Industry Ministries and visited a number of industrial facilities and scientific research institutes.

The delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a friendly conversation with it in which I.P. Yastrebov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Energy Department, and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, participated.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES GREEK CP LEADER FLORAKIS

LD281112 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 28 TASS -- A meeting between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE), took place in the CPSU Central Committee today.

Taking part in the meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, were: Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Andrey Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; members of the CPSU Central Committee; D. Sarlis, member of the Political Bureau of the KKE Central Committee; and L. Stafakis, member of the KKE Central Committee.

Konstantin Chernenko informed Kharilaos Florakis of the work of the Soviet Communists to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and of the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the decisions aimed at perfecting the developed socialist society built in the USSR, at preserving peace, at overcoming international tension, and at strengthening international security.

Konstantin Chernenko said that the CPSU was doing its utmost to stop the dangerous development of events in the international arena, to get back to detente, to firmly establish the principle of peaceful coexistence in the inter-state relations as the only possible basis in the present-day conditions of equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation between countries, irrespective of their social systems.

The continuing aggravation of the situation has been brought about and is whipped up by the policy of U.S. imperialism and the NATO bloc. Aggressive imperialist circles persistently strive to achieve military superiority, to impose their own rules upon the peoples of other countries.

The past history has witnessed more than one claimant on world domination. However, it is the first time that such claims rely on the nuclear-missile and space material base. For the first time in history, these claims create a threat not only to the freedom of peoples, but also to their very existence.

The main thing now, Konstantin Chernenko emphasized, is to press for concrete and effective measures which would actually contribute to preventing a nuclear war. This is the aim of all the latest proposals of the Soviet Union, including the one to the effect that all nuclear powers should renounce a first use of nuclear weapons, freeze nuclear arms and prevent militarization of outer space.

Our conviction is that all countries -- both big, small and medium-sized ones -- can and must play their role in the struggle against the preparation of war, for peace, and for the peoples' security. In the present-day situation, the role of each country in international affairs is determined by the essence of its stand. If the stand is a truly peaceable, honest and open one, the role and prestige of a country are high accordingly. A line towards support for aggressive actions, for a build-up of arms and encouragement of forces which drag the world to a catastrophe are of detriment to the role and prestige of any state, even the biggest and most influential one.

Karilaos Florakis gave a high appraisal of the CPSU's activities and of the Soviet Union's achievements in the all-round development of socialism, as well as of the CPSU's consistent policy of peace and internationalist solidarity. The KKE's conviction is that the USSR's successes in perfecting the developed socialist society at a time when the capitalist world lives through a deep crisis, the truly peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union inspire the workers and peoples of the world to a struggle against the forces of reaction and war, to a struggle for national and social emancipation.

Representatives of the Communist Party of Greece related the Greek people's persistent struggle for radical democratic changes in the country -- the struggle that closely interweaves with a vigorous anti-war movement. The movement is for immediate removal of U.S. nuclear weapons from the country and for the elimination of U.S. military bases in its territory, for Greece's withdrawal from NATO and the EEC, and for making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone, and the Mediterranean -- a sea of peaceful cooperation.

The two sides strongly condemned Washington's expansionist ambitions in the Middle East, U.S. imperialism's unceremonious interference in the affairs of sovereign states and peoples, and the use of military force against them. Support for the principled stand of Syria and of the Lebanese national-patriotic forces which resist the U.S.-Israeli aggression was expressed, and it was emphasized that the unity of Arab anti-imperialist forces, including the Palestinian resistance movement, has been and remains a basic condition for the success of their struggle.

In connection with the proclamation by the Turkish Cypriot leadership of the so-called "independent state" in the Cyprus' northern part occupied by Turkish troops, the delegations consider that that separatist action became a direct consequence of the actions of the U.S.-headed imperialist forces which stir up hotbeds of conflicts in various parts of the world. It runs counter to repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations Organization and undermines the foundations of a just political settlement of the problem of Cyprus. In accordance with the will of the people, Cyrpus must remain an independent, sovereign, territorially integral state free from any military presence, and pursuing a policy of non-alignment.

Representatives of the CPSU and the KKE reaffirmed their stand concerning the peaceful settlement of controversial problems existing between Greece and Turkey, with due account for the national interests of both peoples on the basis of the international law and the existing practice. They believe that the interests of the peoples of the region and of the universal peace demand that the Aegean Sea continue to be a sea of peace and free maritime traffic.

Communists of the Soviet Union and Greece regard it as their duty to promote the consolidation of the world communist movement and further enhancement of its prestige and influence. In conditions of the threat of a nuclear war which is looming large over mankind, the communists, who have always been active fighters against the oppression and exploitation of man by man, are put forward by life itself to the front line of the struggle for the preservation of the civilisation, for the right of people to life.

Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, the upholding of its principles is an important prerequisite for success in the implementation of the tasks facing the communist movement.

Konstantin Chernenko reaffirmed the invariable solidarity of Soviet Communists with the Communist Party of Greece -- the party which has acquired weighty prestige in the communist movement, as well as in the revolutionary movement in general, as a party of patriots and internationalists, as a tireless fighter for peace, democracy and social progress.

Konstantin Chernenko and Karilaos Florakis reiterated the striving of their parties for a further development of truly fraternal relations that have formed between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the consolidation of friendship between the Soviet and Greek peoples and the broad development of mutually advantageous cooperation between Greece and the Soviet Union, including in removing a war threat and in strengthening European and universal peace.

U.S. NAVY HAS FIRST-STRIKE ORDERS IN NORDIC SEAS

LD281714 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1430 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The British paper DAILY TELEGRAPH reported on a new directive by the Pentagon to the U.S. naval forces where these forces are given the right to deliver a first strike. Our military observer, Commander (Vladimir Kuzar) writes:

U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman took the initiative to publish the document in question. The Nordic people know him well for his efforts to force upon the north a permanent residence for U.S. warships. Thus, during his visit to Norway last year, Lehman favored turning the Norwegian and Baltic Seas into an arena of military operations and directing a group of three or four aircraft carriers to the Norwegian Sea to deal blows at the USSR. Now the secretary of the Navy has decided to take yet another dangerous step in the aggressive U.S. naval strategy. His latest directive orders the commanders of U.S. warships and naval planes to be the first to use all their available weapons in the event of a crisis arising. The directive permits such a strike to be delivered even in the event a commander assesses the enemy's actions to be provocative.

Where might such actions by the commanders of U.S. ships and planes lead? The new directive frees their hand to carry out piracy at sea. At present, each careless or random action by an alien ship which leads to a formal breach of navigation regulations can be interpreted as provocative and the vessel can be fired upon. In addition, the directive to the U.S. Navy turns warships into instruments for starting a military conflict as the catalyst of senseless actions by U.S. commanders. It may also be noted that the new directive will be discussed at a meeting of the NATO Council in the near future. In the event it is approved, its obligations will become compulsory for all NATO countries.

The Nordic countries' coastal waters are among the favorite places for training maneuvers for NATO as well as for U.S. warships. Already a meeting of these vessels constitutes a serious danger. Proof of where it may lead is the recent destruction of a Danish fishing vessel following its collision with a West German submarine. NATO vessels often cause dangerous situations at sea. During the recent Baltic Operation-84 exercises, a West German and a British warship collided off the Danish island of Bornholm.

However, the new directive is approved, the situation at sea will become more dangerous, (Vladimir Kuzar) continues. For example, U.S. submarines cruising in the Norwegian Sea with their cruise missiles already are subject to the new directive. If it is approved in the NATO Council, the commander of a warship from Denmark, Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany, or any other country in the alliance has the right to make an independent assessment of the situation on whether to open fire. Thus, NATO's military preparations are assuming a more concrete and dangerous nature than ever before.

Our country sets quite different aims. The Soviet Union is prepared to start talks on restricting naval operations, restricting and reducing naval arms, and extending confidence measures to maritime areas, particularly in the busiest channels and where conflict situations are most likely to arise. This is mentioned in a letter sent by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The letter also contains concrete initiatives concerning this matter. The formulation and implemention of confidence measures to ward off conflict situations and to improve the safety of maritime channels could be of great political significance, says the letter.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONDEMNS U.S. IN DENMARK

LD291726 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Copenhagen, April 29 TASS -- The aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration was condemned resolutely at a two-day meeting of the bureau of the Socialist International that was held in Slangerup, Denmark. The meeting was attended by about 150 representatives from 36 socialist and social democratic parties.

The participants in the meeting demanded that the International Court in The Hague should consider objectively the question of the United States' interference in the affairs of other states. The resolution adopted stresses that the mining of Nicaragua's territorial waters in peacetime is a gross violation of the norms of international law and the United Nations Charter.

The bureau of the Socialist International expressed a serious concern over the unstable situation in countries of Central America and pointed to the need of radical social, economic and political changes in that region.

The resolution says the Socialist International rejects outside interference in Salvadoran affairs and expresses the hope for the achievement of an acceptable political solution through talks, during which the real causes of the conflict should be taken into consideration. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of Salvador should take part as a political force in the talks with a view to achieving political settlement, the document says.

NUCLEAR BUNKER FOR LEADERS BUILT IN FRG

LD281503 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev;]

[Text] You know, comrades, in several letters addressed to our program, television viewers pose the following question: How can the ministers of Western governments, of Western countries, decide to wage nuclear war if they, themselves, their family and friends, risk dying like millions of their fellow citizens in the conflagration. On the whole, this is, of course, true. Nuclear missiles, bombs, and shells strike indiscriminately, and the very thought of surviving in the radioactive ruins of his country can hardly enter the mind of a normal person. But here is a report from the Federal Republic of Germany.

For 23 years, excavation has been taking place for a gigantic anti-nuclear bunker 30 km from Bonn in the area of the village of Marienthal. This is not a mere shelter for headquarters or the supreme leadership in the event of war. It is a Noah's Ark of the nuclear age, a bunker for all the ruling elite of West Germany. Underground galleries 30 km long stretch out at a depth of 312 m. There is an underground power station there, ventilation, elevators, 2 years stocks of foodstuffs. There are flowerbeds and a cycling track.

In the construction of the bunker for 3,000 selected ministers, parliamentarians, mandarins, businessmen, and their wives, an underground tunnel has been used where the Hitlerites assembled the V-2 rockets for the bombardment of British towns and, first and foremost, London. [Video: historical footage of a V-2 rocket in flight and of injured being carried from a bombed building]

This is the kind of picture one would be able to observe in London in the event of a nuclear war. One can see from this story, shown by the British television company Grenada, how the British elite intends to act -- precisely in the same way as in the Federal Republic of Germany. [video: cartoon film clip of officials arriving at a nuclear shelter]

And what about us? millions of British ask. The impression is clearly being created that the elite in the NATO states would like to dig in in the event of a nuclear war, the deeper the better. And is it not for this reason that they do not wish to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons?

FRG RIGHT WING PRESSING FOR RELEASE OF HESS

LD281737 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes.

The name of Nazi war criminal Rudolf Hess, former "deputy fuehrer" and reichsminister, has again appeared on the front pages of West German newspapers these days. The FRG's right-wing circles have raised an unprecedented clamour with a view to securing the release of Hitler's true follower who serves life imprisonment in Spandau Prison by a decision of the Nuremberg Tribunal.

Significant in this connection is the role which is being played in this campaign, which is aimed at rehabilitating Nazi war criminals, by top echelons of power. The chancellor of the FRG, the minister of foreign affairs, and prominent political figures of the ruling CDU-CSU coalition have come out in favour of releasing Hess.

Noteworthy is the fact that the advent of the CDU-CSU bloc to power at the end of 1982 was marked by a noticeable revival of revanchist tendencies and by orientation towards conceptions which contradict the major post-war documents -- the Moscow Treaty and the FRG's other agreements with socialist countries. Such a course has encouraged numerous groupings which openly operate in West Germany and which preach nazism and racial hatred. They put forward revanchist claims upon Poland and Czechoslovakia. Demand an amnesty for fascism, and press for a revision of the European post-war realities and borders, which poses a threat to all the FRG's neighbours both in the East and in the West. More than 180 actions staged by neo-Nazi toughs were registered in the past half-year in Hamburg alone.

And what do West German officials undertake in the face of the increased activity of the neo-Nazis and revanchist elements of every stripe?

By its actions, Bonn makes for a build-up of the potential of revanchist forces in the FRG. Thus, by an instruction of Friedrich Zimmermann, minister of the interior, the Association of Soldiers of Former SS troops (hiag) has been struck off the lists of ciminal organizations in the report of theFederal Department for the Protection of the Constitution. By means of various procrastinations and loopholes, the West German judiciary shelters the Nazi butchers.

The clamour raised around one of the main Nazi war criminals, Rudolf Hess, pursues the aim of encouraging the FRG's forces of neo-Nazism and revanchism still more and discrediting the decisions of the Nuremberg trial as an act of international justice.

The Declaration on the Hitlerites' responsibility for the atrocities being committed, the delcaration which was signed in Moscow in 1943, and other international documents as well as the decisions of the Nuremberg trial remain fully pertinent nowadays as well. They play an important role in preventing the revival of the brown plague and of its man-hating ideology.

GEYVANDOV VIEWS SYRIA'S ROLE IN MIDEAST

PM301119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "In the Front Line of the Struggle"]

[Text] Literally not a day goes by without Washington and Tel Aviv issuing crude threats against Syria. It is accused of every deadly sin and threatened with "punishment." A campaign of direct military pressure is implemented simultaneously with the political blackmail. The Israeli army is building up its might in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley and in the regions bordering Syria. Armed provocations are constantly organized along the lines of contact with the Syrian contingent from the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. The resultant picture is highly reminiscent of the war psychosis usually fanned by the "strategic allies," the United States and Israel, on the eve of a large-scale adventure. This is obviously the development of events which U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz had in mind when he declared at one of his latest press conferences: "Things will probably get worse before there is a turn for the better."

As yet it is hard to say what Mr Shultz means by "better," but it is already perfectly natural to raise the following question: What is the reason for such open malice and fury by the U.S. Administration and the Israeli rulers with regard to Syria? It is clearly not too hard to answer this question when one recalls that the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR) is in the front line of the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle that is taking place in the Near East. It occupies a consistent position in Near East affairs and makes an effective contribution to the opposition to the U.S.-Israeli attempts to force the Arab peoples to accept shackling settlement terms and take the path of separate deals. This struggle has recently been marked by a number of indisputable successes. They include the abrogation of the 17 May 1983 agreement with Israel, which would have enslaved Lebanon and was imposed with the active cooperation of the U.S. Administration, and the failure of the U.S. adventure involving the "Multinational Forces," which were knocked together by Washington to cover up its armed interference in Lebanon.

Syria, which exerts a special influence in Lebanon by virtue of historical reasons and the recently created military-political situation, desires to play a constructive role in settling the internal Lebanese conflict. It contributed to the convening of the Lebanese National Reconciliation Conference and actively helped the continuation of dialogue between the various sides involved in the Lebanese crisis. Positive facts now exist, such as the cessation of the essentially intercommunal clashes, the completion of the disengagement of the forces of the opposing Lebanese groupings in Beirut and in the mountains of Lebanon, and the ongoing quest for ways to establish a national unity government in the country. During the talks between SAR President H. al-Asad and Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil held just recently in Damascus, the Syrian side pledged to give the Lebanese people the necessary assistance in liberating the country from Israeli occupation.

It must be said that that Syria has long had close ties with the Palestinian resistance movement. This is only natural, bearing in mind the importance of the Palestinian factor in the struggle for just and lasting peace in the Near East. After all, this goal cannot be attained without the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state. Hence the need to maintain the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and overcome as soon as possible the disagreements within the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people -- on a progressive, patriotic, and anti-imperialist basis.

Special importance attaches to Syria's efforts and its leadership in rallying the Arabs on a patriotic and anti-imperialist basis for the sake of ensuring a just and comprehensive solution to the Near East conflict and wrecking the U.S. and Israeli hopes of imposing capitulationist solutions and separate deals on the Arabs. Undoubted credit for this belongs personally to SAR President H. al-Asad. Today, after the defeats suffered by the American-Israeli "strategic allies" in Lebanon, after the final discrediting of the notorious "Reagan plan" in Arab eyes, I think that even better preconditions have been created for further rallying the Arabs in the common struggle for a just Near East settlement. In addition to the speediest solution of the internal Lebanese crisis and the speediest overcoming of the disagreements within the PLO, the normalization of relations between neighboring Arab states and the activation of a pan-Arab program for resolving the Near East crisis would help the attainment of this goal.

It can be noted with satisfaction that relations of dynamic cooperation were established a long time ago between Syria and the Soviet Union and are developing successfully, as I have constantly been able to see for myself during my repeated visits to that country. This fruitful cooperation is based on the common interests of the Syrian and Soviet peoples in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace and socialist progress. Its firm foundation is the USSR-SAR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which ensures the onward development of Soviet-Syrian relations. People in our country highly value Syria's support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course and for our efforts aimed at averting the threat of war from mankind, curbing the nuclear arms race, and improving the international situation...

Syria is one of the victims of the 1967 Israeli aggression. But its legitimate desire to liquidate the consequences of Tel Aviv's military brigandage and the consequences of the Zionists' other adventures encounters furious opposition from the American-Israeli allies in international piracy. So it is no accident that this year the Syrian Government (as the recent debates in parliament show) has been forced, as in the past, to allocate considerable funds for the defense budget. This is a very heavy burden for the young developing state. But it is necessary for the victory of its just cause.

U.S., ISRAEL SAID TO BE THREATENING SYRIA

LD282003 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Commentary by military commentator Colonel Fedor Nikolayev]

[Text] Syria has become lately the target of new threats from the United States and its strategic ally Israel. It is possible to talk about an evil, and this is it! Once a glimpse of hope of solving one of the many knots of the Middle East conflict emerges, the United States and Israel embark on new actions to escalate the situation and obstruct settlement. This is what Washington and Tel Aviv are doing these days.

Immediately after the halting of the meaningless fratricide in Lebanon, thanks to the huge efforts of Syria and the Lebanese themselves, and the starting of the long-awaited national dialogue, a new round of Israeli-imperialist pressure and military threats has begun.

Syria, in addition to Lebanon, is the target for such presure and threats. Why? Above all because Syria struggles firmly and steadily against Israel's aggression, which is encouraged by Washington, for the recovery of all the Arab land occupied by Israel and against the imperialist attempts to interfere in the affairs of Arab countries.

Syria continues to provide assistance to the Lebanese people for the repulsion of the Israeli aggression and the settlement of internal Lebanese problems. This in particular arouses the hatred of the enemies of Syria. They are also annoyed by the fact that, thanks to its anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist policy, it has earned influence and respect not only in Arab countries but also in the whole world.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, as pointed out by the press of many Arab countries, makes a great personal contribution to the solving of the Middle East problems on a just basis. Syria led by him is making great efforts aimed at the unification of the Arabs on an anti-imperialist basis for the achievement of a just comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict. The enemies of Syria are disturbed that Soviet-Syrian relations, which have a strong foundation -- the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria, which was signed in Moscow by President Hafiz al-Asad in October 1980 -- are developing and deepening successfully. And, thanks to cooperation with the USSR, Syria is successfully solving a number of major problems of the national economy and has now the defensive capability needed to protect its national independence and defend its political line. For this reason, the United States and Israel see Syria as the main obstacle on the road to achieving their control of the peoples of the Middle East. Hence also the objective of the current round of the campaign of threats against Syria: to intimidate the Syrian people and its leadership and force Syria to make concessions concerning principled issues.

All the means of psychological and nonpsychological warfare are used. The warships of the U.S. Navy continue to appear off the Lebanese coast and have begun to appear off the Syrian coast. Israel is transferring its forces in a concentrated manner to the Syrian-Israeli border and to the contact line with the Syrian unit of the Arab Deterrent Forces in the Lebanese Al-Biq'a Valley.

Once again the danger that Tel Aviv, with Washington's backing, can embark on a large-scale military adventure against Syria has increased. But no threats and ill-intentioned behavior by Tel Aviv and Washington against the Syrian people and their leadership can force Syria to abandon the road of defending the national interests of the Arabs.

This was confirmed lately by Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Syrian vice president, when he said that the attempts by American imperialism and Zionism to obstruct Syria's movement along the road to progress and independence are doomed, like the shameful failure of the agreement with Israel which was imposed on Lebanon.

As regards the USSR, which stands firmly by the Syrian people and the other Arab peoples, the struggle against Israeli aggression and the imperialist designs of the United States is highly appreciated and it backs the principled line of Syria and its drive to consolidate its national independence and its march toward progressive socioeconomic development.

ISRAEL URGING EMBASSY TRANSFERS TO JERUSALEM

LD270955 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] London April 27 TASS -- The Prime Minister of Israel Yitzhaq Shamir has urged foreign countries to transfer their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, REUTER reports. Speaking in Tel Aviv Thursday, he asserted that it was Jerusalem that was to become the seat of the diplomatic missions in Israel.

By insisting on the transfer of foreign embassies to Jerusalem, the Israeli authorities are trying to legalize the expansionist policy they carry on in the region.

However, the expansionist policy of Tel Aviv is brought under ever stronger criticism on the part of the world public coming out against the policy of the annexation of Arab lands pursued by Israel. As is known, by today only two countries -- El Salvador and Costa Rica -- have responded to the call of Israel to transfer embassies to Jerusalem.

This step by El Salvador and Costa Rica evoked a resolute protest in Arab countries. The Islamic Conference which affiliates 45 countries urged its member states to sever diplomatic relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica. Egypt and Morocco were the first states to respond to this call.

EGYPT SEEKS TO RESTORE RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD282340 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Egypt is marking the second anniversary of the restoration of its sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula. A military parade took place in the northern part of the country in the village of Al-'Arish. As is known, Israel withdrew its troops from the Sinai in accordance with the Camp David separate deal.

In Egypt today this date remains the grounds not just for celebration, but also for some fairly bitter reflections.

Egypt was able to return to the Sinai, but it was not possible to establish a genuine peace: This is how Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, described the inauspicious results of the Camp David agreements in an interview in AL-AHRAM. He stressed that at the present time Egyptian-Israeli relations are not simply cold, but practically frozen. The minister lays the responsibility for this fully upon Tel Aviv, which is carrying out a policy of aggression and territorial expansion in the Near East.

The present Egyptian leadership is concerned with getting out of the position of international isolation into which the country was led by As-Sadat's traitorous course. Butrus Ghali pointed out that development of relations with the socialist states, particularly the full restoration of diplomatic relations with the USSR, is Egypt's strategic aim.

FORMATION OF NEW LEBANESE GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD010510 Moscow TASS in English 0501 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Beirut May 1 TASS -- The formation of a national unity government led by the well-known politician Rashid Karami has been announced here. The cabinet consists of ten ministers representing different Lebanese groupings.

Previously Karami headed nine cabinets. He was one of the initiators of the establishment of the National Salvation Front in Lebanon to unite the patriotic forces opposed to the Israeli occupation and advocating far-ranging social and political reforms.

WEST CHARGED WITH FUELING IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PM271035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Pustov reply to readers' letter "based on foreign press data": "Who Benefits From the Bloodshed"]

[Text] For a long time the press, radio, and television have been reporting on the battles on the Iran-Iraq front. Why has this conflict assumed such a protracted nature? Where do the warring sides obtain the modern weapons and ammunition to replace what they have lost? This inquiry came from Guards Captain Yu. Ponomarev and Warrant Officer B. Konstantinov.

Our readers' questions are answered by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Pustov:

You are asking, esteemed comrades, about a tragic event which no one in Iran and Iraq as well as in places far afield can treat with indifference. Everybody in the world who is sincerely concerned about the fate of peace and international security is following this conflict with profound regret and mounting alarm and bewilderment. Not for nothing is it called senseless. In fact, it is because of a border dispute in a comparatively small sector (along the Shatt al-Arab) that two developing states, which face serious socioeconomic problems inherited from in many ways similar grim pasts, have been fighting now for more than 3 and 1/2 years, ravaging and draining one another, two states which are members of the Nonaligned Movement and take an anti-imperialist foreign policy stance.

I would divide the reasons for the protracted nature of this fratricidal war into internal and external. The former are determined by the warring sides' attitudes toward the problem of halting hostilities. The latter -- less numerous but no less important -- are embodied in the sinister behind-the-scenes role of the Western imperialist forces, particularly the United States, who are seeking to safeguard their prosperity through the brief and suffering of other peoples. The two sets of reasons are often interrelated.

As is known, the Iraqi Government has reacted positively to the peace initiatives from the United Nations, other international organizations, and individual countries. The Iranian ruling circles occupy the opposite position, rejecting out of hand any proposals on a political settlement of the conflict. The refusal to hold peace negotiations has been backed up by a series of offensive operations on the front. There have been more than 20 and they have all been characterized by increasing losses. The war is inflicting enormous damage on both warring sides. But it has been particulary bad among the Iranian forces, since the command often dispatches into battle detachments of youths and even adolescents, led by mullahs, together with regular units. It is believed that their religious fanaticism "compensates" for their poor military training, and the scarlet headbands with "soldier of Islam" and "ready to die" written on them for their inadequate -- and at times primitive -- weapons. The number of Iranian soldiers killed, wounded, or taken prisoner has already far exceeded 500,000.

Although the battles are getting bigger and bloodier, they are not exercising a decisive influence on the outcome of the war. Therefore, many foreign military experts believe that the even bigger Iranian offensive that is expected may be a "second Verdun carnage." You will remember what the Verdun operation in 1916, during World War I, came to signify. In the vicinity of the French fortress of Verdun, during 10 months of hard fighting, as a result of which the opposing sides ended up where they had started, Germany lost around 600,000 men and France lost around 360,000.

The Iranian ruling circles are using a number of measures in an attempt to boost the morale of the soldiers who are being sent to their deaths: They are whipping up religious fanaticism and militarist frenzy at the battlefront and on the home front and crudely slandering the country's democratic forces and terrorizing them.

The Paris paper LE MATIN made a point of drawing attention to the link between the Iranian command's stepping up of combat actions at the front and the execution of democratic patriots. The latter, incidentally, was greeted with ill-concealed glee by many bourgeois news media in the West.

The chauvinist propaganda, which has assumed unprecedented dimensions, sometimes makes it known that Baghdad's capitulation, demanded by Tehran, is just a step on the path toward the implementation of much more far-reaching designs. For example, what about the inscription on the building of the Iranian Ministry of Islamic Guidance: "We will spread our revolution to the entire world because it is an Islamic revolution. Until the rallying cry 'There is no god but God' is heard all over the world, the struggle will continue." Comment would be superfluous in this case.

What, one wonders, are the Iranian leaders actually relying on in the long-drawn-out war with Iraq? In a war that has already led to severe shortages of food in the country, as well as other essential goods and even medicines for the wounded, and to a flourishing black market and increasing crime. What they have to rely on is considerably greater manpower and economic resources than Iraq possesses, a more advantageous geographical location in terms of military strategy, and, finally, religious fanaticism.

The Iranian population of approximately 40 million (Iraq has a population of 14 million) enabled them, according to the figures of Western diplomats in Tehran, to mobilize and mass between 750,000 and 1 million people along a front extending for 1,200 km. This massive army includes 250,000 regular soldiers and about 300,000 "Islamic revolution guards," the rest being volunteers intoxicated by religious propaganda. According to Iranian officials, 1 million militiamen have undergone elementary combat training. They have spent a few weeks and even months at the front.

For both Iran and Iraq the main item of state revenue that finances purchases of weapons and ammunition continues to be oil exports. Soon after the start of the war they fell sharply. But here too Iran has a clear advantage in that it has much broader access to the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, where the main oil routes are. According to preliminary data, Iran will make $30 billion from oil sales this year. The annual income from Iraqi oil, exported mainly through the only operating pipeline, which crosses Turkish territory, had already fallen to $8 billion.

According to Western military analysts, Iraq offsets the aforementioned Iranian advantages with a numerical and qualitative superiority in terms of air power, tanks, and artillery. Other factors are the heightened morale of Iraqi servicemen, who are fighting on their own territory, and the moral support they are receiving from the population. Iran's considerably large currency reserves are offset to some extent by the financial aid the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf are giving to Iraq.

Tehran is spending billions of dollars not only on rebuilding what has been destroyed by the war -- work in which Japanese, Italian, and other foreign firms are involved. Very large amounts of money are being spent on weapons, combat equipment, and ammunition on the extensive Western military market. And it is this that exposes the perfidious, hypocritical role of the U.S. Administration, which goes on and on about its phony commitment to halting the Iran-Iraq conflict. In fact, it is doing all it can to ensure continuing Iranian and Iraqi bloodshed, which weakens two countries that have declared a struggle against the imperialist threat and Israeli aggression, splits the Arab and the even-wider Muslim world, and creates an albeit false pretext for further increasing the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf zone and for preparations for an armed invasion of the region's countries. According to America's TIME magazine, Iran's suppliers of weapons include "at least a dozen or so U.S. companies as well as international arms dealers operating in the United States."

Moreover, a considerable proportion of the U.S. military equipment is sold to Iran by Israel, South Korea, Canada, and other U.S. allies. We are talking, in particular, about spare parts for aircraft, tanks, and other types of armaments bought by the shah of Iran from the United States for $17 billion. "To all appearances," the magazine states, "the administration unofficially holds the view that sales of weapons to Iran are not prejudicial to U.S. interests." "We don't care about this," one State Department staffer said, "as long as the slaughter between Iran and Iraq does not affect our allies in that region..."

This refers to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other Arab countries of the Persian Gulf on whom Washington wants to impose its military protection. But they have said more than once that they do not need it. As for the ally that is protected and maintained by Washington.... It was said long ago that Washington's strategic ally, Tel Aviv, says what official Washington is thinking. "The best thing for Israel," they say over there, with blatant cynicism, "would be for the war between Iran and Iraq to continue." When it comes to achieving this aim Tel Aviv and its transatlantic guardian are not confining themselves to words alone.

The idea of making money out of blood is also a temptation for the United States' European NATO allies. "Britain, the FRG, and France," the Italian weekly IL MONDO notes, "are acquiring an ever-bigger part of the colossal market in military supplies to the countries of that region." British weapons, for example, are going to Iran, and French weapons, including modern Super Etendard aircraft, to Iraq. In connection with the widening of supplies of foreign weapons to Iran and Iraq, the Paris paper PARISIEN LIBERE voices the valid fear that the conflict between them "is in danger of spreading beyond the two countries."

It is characteristic also that the arms deals are accompanied by obviously tendentious "analyses" of Iran and Iraq's combat potentials, published in the West. A careful reading of them clearly shows that their purpose is merely to incite. By deliberately understating the combat capability of the Iraqi forces, the authors of the "analyses" are as it were provoking the Iranian command to step up its offensive combat actions. At the same time, the intimidation of the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf by postulating an Iranian victory is an obvious attempt to compel them to ask, for example, Washington, which keeps a large armada in the Gulf region, for protection.

It would seem that those in the West who evidently would like to see the Iran-Iraq conflict continue and get worse are prepared to use all manner of dirty tricks. Recently the bourgeois news media have been plugging for all they are worth the lies about alleged Soviet supplies of chemical weapons to Iraq. This provocative fiction was specially concocted for the imperialist circles, particularly in the United States, who are benefiting from the Iran-Iraq military conflagration and want most of all to see it get bigger. The fabrication about Soviet chemical weapons, the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM wrote, is meant to fuel the Iran-Iraq conflict and hinder a settlement.

This is the truth about who is promoting the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and why and where the warring sides are obtaining the weapons and ammunition they need to replace what they have lost. The aggressive forces of imperialism are using this conflict in order to further fuel tension in the region and implement their hegemonist designs.

FRONTLINE STATES SUMMIT OPENS IN TANZANIA

LD292019 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam April 29 TASS -- The situation in southern Africa, the problem of Namibia's decolonisation, these items are on the agenda of the summit meeting of "frontline" states that opend today in Arusha, Tanzania. Taking part in the meeting are presidents of Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe's prime minister. President of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa Oliver Tambo and President of South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma also arrived for the conference.

LIBYAN THREAT TO CHAD FRENCH 'FABRICATION'

LD272225 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast; "Documentary Film Commented on by V. Solovyev"]

[Excerpt] The French soldiers left Beirut about a month ago. Paris immediately sent them to another hotspot -- Chad -- where bloody internecine strife has continued for nearly 2 decades. Today there are over 3,000 French troops in Chad. Paris says their task is threefold: to ward off possible aggression by Libya, to train the Habre regime's army, and to help the local population.

In a word, France, in sending an expeditionary force to its former colony, is supposedly concerned with protecting its sovereignty. But the course of events in that country convinces one of the opposite. When the civil war in Chad flared up with new virulence in August of last year, and when Hissein Habre appealed to the West to help him in the struggle for power, Paris lost no time in sending troops. It was to cover up its armed interference in the affairs of that country that Paris resorted to the fabrication about a threat to Chad from Libya.

The assertion from Paris that Libya may attack Chad at any moment is no more than a propaganda trick.

ROGOV VIEWS WESTERN PROPAGANDA OVER CHAD

LD282219 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From the "Africa as We See It" program]

[Text] Just about every day the Western media presents reports and comments about the events in Chad. Here's a commentary by Yuriy Rogov; this is what he writes:

In their attempts to conceal the real state of affairs in Chad the Western media have had to pile up lies upon lies claiming that the interference in the Chad events by France and then by the United States was a peace-making effort.

According to the Western media, the French troops are operating in Chad with the sole purpose of stabilizing the situation there and they claim the United States too is working for this purpose only. But it has become known that the French troops have been engaged in combat operations and have suffered losses. This is a fact even though Paris is not willing to admit it. In order to conceal the real size of the U.S. and French interference in Chad the Habre regime, urged by its Western patrons, has been heavily censoring all dispatches coming from Ndjamena and has established supervision over foreign journalists officially accredited in Chad.

Newsmen have not been allowed to come to the zone of combat operations for fear that truth about some events may leak into the press, disadvantaging the governments that support the Habre regime.

In an effort to justify the French military presence in Chad, the foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, recently said that country was subject to aggression from the north, meaning from Libya, and needed protection. But neither France nor Habre have any real proof of a Libyan invasion. It's only the force of the Transitional Government of National Unity of Chad that are engaged in combat operations against the French units supporting Habre's troops. But the military presence of France assisted by the United States is really an act of aggression against Chad and the Organization of African Unity has demanded an end to it. It's the French troops, above all, that prevent the people of Chad from restoring peace and stability.

The thinking is clear: Paris seeks to strengthen its own influence in Chad and in the whole region by fanning the conflict among the Chad people. The Western propaganda effort to distort the real state of affairs in Chad and cover the situation with a curtain of lies are offset by the Transitional Government of National Unity. Its radio at Bardai constantly broadcasts appeals to all Chadian people for national reconciliation and for settling disputes by peaceful means, but today this is hampered by the French troops.

In the middle of this month the French newspaper JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE carried an article titled: "Time To Back Out of Chad." This title is very much in tune with the current situation. The sooner the French troops are removed, the sooner the curtain of lies falls. But regrettably the recent developments show that this does not suit the interests of certain forces in Chad and beyond its boundaries.

ILICHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH NIGERIAN OFFICIAL

PM300904 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 25 April L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, received (O. Adenidzhi), general director of the Nigerian Ministry of External Affairs.

A talk took place between L.F. Ilichev and (O. Adenidzhi) during which there was a discussion of several topical international problems and questions of Soviet-Nigerian relations.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH TOGO -- Lome, 23 Apr [TASS] -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Prosvetov -- A protocol has been signed here on cultural and scientific contacts between the USSR and the Republic of Togo, which provides for further development of bilateral links, including an exchange of scientific delegations, exhibitions, films, and radio and television programs. The document was signed within the framework of an agreement between the USSR and Togo on cultural cooperation. The protocol also provides for an expansion of Soviet aid to Togo in the training of qualified national cadres. At present over 400 Togolese young men and girls are attending various Soviet educational institutions. Speaking at the ceremony for the signing of the protocol, Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, voiced satisfaction with the development of bilateral links in the field of science and culture. He declared himself in favor of their further expansion, for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0744 GMT 23 Apr 84 LD]

ANIKIN VIEWS CONTADORA GROUP'S ACTIVITIES

LD301852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Viktor Anikin commentary]

[Text] The participants in the Contadora Group -- the foreign affairs ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- are meeting their colleagues from five countries of Central America and are also hearing reports from the special commission on how to implement a plan to solve the conflict in the Central American region. This plan was worked out by the Contadora group last year in order to extinquish flames of the conflict.

Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama propose, among other things, to put an end to the militarization of Central America -- to put an end to military supplies to countries of the region, to send foreign military advisers out. In addition, one of the proposals of the Contadora Group is to reject the use of the territory of one country for aggression against another. It has to be said that immediately after the appearance of the plan, the Government of Nicaragua supported it and announced its readiness to fulfill all its points.

However, the pro-American regimes, first of all El Salvador and Honduras, immediately started obstructing the peace plan of the Contadora Group, making inapplicable demands. There is no secret about whom they are serving. Washington fears the genuine peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America. This (?has brought about) the interference of the United States, which aims to liquidate the national-liberation struggle of patriots in El Salvador and to kill off the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. But, God forbid! The Reagan administration is in words also for peace in Central America. Shlauderman, Reagan's special envoy, is the mouthpiece of its [word indistinct] rhetoric who, during his recent trip, assured Contadora leaders of the peace-loving attitude of the United States. But in fact, behind this screen, there is a new escalation of U.S. aggressive actions. After the mining of Nicaraguan ports, and regular flights of U.S. spy planes over the territory of Nicaragua started, new exercises of the U.S. Navy and its puppets started off Nicaragua's shore. At the same time, the White House, with the help of obedient regimes, torpedos all efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve peace in Central America. Holding the olive branch -- a symbol of peace -- in one hand, the Reagan administration is committing new crimes with the other.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN C. AMERICA SCORED

LD292129 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] What can be said of the relations which the major imperialist power, the United States of America, has with other countries, including developing states? The most graphic example is that of Central America. This entire region is regarded in Washington as some sort of backyard of the United States. It is not scientists and engineers who are sent there, but mainly Marines. Major U.S. naval exercises are at present being conducted in the Caribbean, in which dozens of warships, 250 aircraft and over 30,000 soldiers and Marines are taking part. Among these are that shamefully notorious 82d U.S. Airborne Division, which was the chief strike fist during the invasion of Grenada and which long before that, was settling accounts with the patriots of the Dominican Republic, where terror is presently raging and people are being shot just because they are hungry and do not wish to be deprived of rights.

It is because they had no wish to be the backyard of the United States that Washington so detests free Cuba and revolutionary Nacaragua. The American armada is now cruising off their shores, trying to frighten and exert pressure on them. The affair, however, is by no means restricted to threats alone. During the present maneuvers more than 1,000 U.S. Marines in full battle gear and rifles at the ready disembarked at the Guantanamo base, which is sited on a part of the territory of Cuba illegally held by the United States.

Concerning the United States' undeclared war against Nicaragua, just recently it was admitted in the Pentagon that American servicemen had not only participated directly in the mining of ports in Nicaragua, but are also engaged in air espionage against that country. It is reported that American reconnaissance aircraft based in Honduras are carrying out regular flights over Nicaraguan territory.

American air spies also fly over El Salvador, over those regions of it occupied by partisans. The data obtained by the American pilots are used to organize reprisal operations, during which over 40,000 Salvadoran citizens have already perished. Washington has thought up yet another, new measure to step up repression in El Salvador. It is reported that a large troup of Salvadoran prison guards, over 60, are being sent to the United States for training.

Nevertheless, no repression and no American military aid is capable of suppressing the Salvadoran people's struggle for freedom and independence.

American Senator Hart, who, as you know, is seeking nomination for the U.S. Presidency, drew attention to a remarkable detail. It turns out, he declared, that the more military aid we render, and the more troops we deploy, the worse the result is for us. Over the last 3 years the present Washington administration has put $1 billion at the disposal of the Salvadoran Government, yet there are now four times as many rebels there.

Just the other day, detachments of Salvadoran patriots from the Farabundo Marti carried out a successful military operation in the country's capital. They occupied five of San Salvador's radio stations simultaneously. And for the whole day, summons to the struggle for freedom against the detestable pro-American regime rang out over the air. The partisans called on the people to boycott the farce of so-called presidential elections in El Salvador called for 6 May.

U.S. 'BIG FIST' POLICY IN NICARAGUA DECRIED

LD302034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Apr 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APM political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Indeed, the ecstasy of prayer in which U.S. leaders sermonize on morality and legality does not at all keep them from creating rampant illegality, both in international and domestic affairs. The other day, President Reagan denied U.S. working people their holiday. We know that May Day became a workers holiday 98 years ago in the very United States of America. The President has declared May Day Law and Order Day. But repetition of this word does not improve the cause of law and order, neither in the United States, nor in the way the U.S.Administration behaves in the world arena.

Now, we know that a few weeks ago representatives of the same administration sanctioned the mining of Nicaraguan ports -- extremely illegal in peace time. On 3 April, Presidential Directive 138 was instituted in the campaign against international terrorism, legalizing the right of the United States to inflict preemptive strikes of retribution on those states coming under suspicion by Washington, from the point of view of their loyalty to U.S. interests. What is this, if not the latest step in the escalation of the right of the big fist?

I have already mentioned that the United States has been appearing before the International Court in The Hague, for its acts of war against Nicaragua. But Washington does not observe international law. The U.S. leadership has stated unilaterally that for the next 2 years it will not recognize as binding the decisions of the International Court on claims from the countries of Central America. Why 2 years? Perhaps, Washington's plans envisage that the waging of undeclared wars in Central America will not disappear in less than 2 years. It is not only Nicaragua. There is also El Salvador, Cuba, and Guatemala, where the United States exported a counterrevolutionary military dictatorship as long ago as 30 years ago. There is also the Dominican Republic, where similar intervention was carried out 19 years ago.

The undeclared war is one of the most sinister manifestations of that genuinely aggressive illegality perpetrated by imperialism in the international arena.

KNYAZEV: PINOCHET ADOPTING REAGAN STYLE

LD292008 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Augusto Pinochet proved himself again to be a diligent pupil of the Reagan administration. Immediately after the chief of the White House sent to the U.S. Congress the package of legislative initiatives "on the struggle against terrorism", the Chilean dictator at one with President Reagan started speaking at a ceremony in the carabineers' corps about the need of granting to his regime a "set of juridical means" against the same "terrorism". And it should be noted that it is actually talked in Washington and in Santiago about the same thing, about creating a "legal basis" for wholesale reprisals against dissent, about elevating terrorism to the rank of state policy.

As is seen from Reagan's message to the Congress and from Presidential Directive No 138 that preceded it, the Washington administration under the pretext of "preventive measures" against terrorism is seeking above all the right to interfere in the affairs of other sovereign states. And Pinochet, in his turn, wishes to use the "anti-terrorism" hysteria whipped up by the White House in order to prop up his shaky regime.

The evidence of this is the draft law against terrorism drawn up in Santiago. Its main aim is to create a legal basis for the activity of the Pinochet political police -- the national information centre. As the Chilean journal ANALISIS pointed out in this connection, any manifestation of the opposition to the regime or displeasure with the government is qualified in that draft law as a "terroristic act'. The national information centre and other repressive bodies are given powers for wholesale arrests, for violating the fundamental civil rights of Chileans. The population is actually left defenceless against outrages of the punitive services of the dictatorship.

But Pinochet's attempts to improve his positions by acting "Reagan style" clearly do not bring the expected success. Contrary to the threats of the dictator, the struggle in Chile to overthrow his regime continues mounting. According to the latest reports from Santiago, trade union associations of the Chilean working people prepare to hold a nationwide strike. A new national protest day against the Pinochet dictatorship is appointed for May 11 at their call. The disgraceful regime is doomed and no "anti-terrorism laws" Washington style can rescue it.

MATERIALS ON MAY DAY PARADE, ACTIVITIES

Moscow Radio Reportage

LD010825 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0550 GMT on 1 May begins a relay of the May Day parade from Moscow's Red Square.

At 0600 GMT the announcer reports: "The leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, walk up on to the rostrum of the mausoleum."

At 0602 GMT the parade begins as the announcer describes the marchers and their placards. May Day slogans are read over loudspeakers. Workers, a team leader and writers speak, and poems are read as the parade continues.

At 0624 GMT Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov speak from the orbital space station, sending their greetings, followed by Cosmonaut Malyshev talking about the recent Soviet-Indian space flight, and followed by more poems.

At 0634 GMT political observer Vladimir Tsvetov speaks briefly on CEMA achievements and the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' expressed desire for peace.

At 0652 GMT the announcer reports that there are Nicaraguan guests, which is followed by an interview with a Nicaraguan revolutionary fighter on international solidarity, the U.S. threat, and gratitude to the USSR for its support. This is followed by the slogan greeting the USSR Armed Forces, as a war veteran recalls heroic exploits and as Tsvetov speaks of the solidarity of antifascist forces in World War II and the solidarity of antifascist forces in World War II and the solidarity of antiwar forces today.

At 0712 GMT the announcer reports: "On the central rostrum of the mausoleum are Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov. There are also prominent Soviet military leaders."

A Scottish guest speaks of unemployment and Academician Boris Borisovich Kadomtsev speaks of controlled thermonuclear power for peaceful purposes, followed by readings of more poems.

At 0725 GMT the youth construction brigades file past, greeting the leadership lineup. There is prolonged applause and cheers.

At 0731 GMT the parade and the relay end.

Moscow Television Coverage

LD010939 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0545 GMT on 1 May begins a relay of the May Day parade from Moscow's Red Square, opening with shots of the Moscow horizon cutting to a view of the waiting procession. Crowds are shown in Red Square; one group carries a lineup of placards with pictures of the Soviet leadership; there is a medium shot of diplomatic guests on the square. This is followed by archive pictures of earlier parades.

At 0558 GMT there is applause from the crowd as the Soviet leaders emerge from the mausoleum and amount the steps to the rostrum. There is a medium shot of Chernenko, Tikhonov, Gromyko, and Ustinov walking to take their positions. Chernenko is shown walking ahead of the others, and then alone to the left end of the presidium, where he waves to the crowd. There are shots of placards of the Soviet leaders, of which Chernenko's is the largest.

There are two further medium shots of the presidium showing from left to right Chernenko, Tikhonov, Grishin and Gromyko, interspersed with shots of the parade, and followed by interviews with officials and workers. A brief shot of a group of the leaders shows from left to right Dolgikh, Demichev, Kunayev, Zimyanin, and Rusakov in dark glasses. BAM officials are interviewed next.

At 0621 GMT a pan shot of the presidium shows from left to right: unidentified Army officer, (?Kutakhov), Koldunov, Gorshkov, Petrov, Sokolov, Yepishev, Kulikov, Ogarkov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Grishin, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kapitonov, Ryzhkov, and Rusakov.

There are more interviews with a CSSR trade union official and the leader of an unidentified Nicaraguan delegation, a war veteran, school directors, and a poet, interspersed with shots of the presidium.

At 0643 GMT Cosmonaut Malyshev is interviewed, followed at 0646 GMT by a video and audio linkup with the Salyut-7 cosmonauts, who send greetings to earth. This is followed by more interviews with Komsomol members, three U.S. trade union officials, a poet and a scientist, interspersed with shots of the presidium and a brief shot of the diplomatic guests.

At 0706 GMT the video shows a float displaying a large picture of the U.S. Capitol, above which is portrayed a U.S. Army helmet with camouflage netting. The placard reads: "Washington's actions threaten the whole world." Political observer Vladimir Dunayev speaks into the camera on the significance of May Day and how it is marked throughout the world. He is followed by writer Anatoliy Aleksin.

At 0716 GMT, another pan shot of the leadership shows from left to right: Kutakhov, Koldunov, Gorshkov, Petrov, Sokolov, Yepishev, Kulikov, Ogarkov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Romanov, (?Baybakov) standing slightly behind, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, an unidentified man in a peaked cap, Demichev, Kapitonov, an unidentified man standing slightly behind seen talking with Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov. Grishin and Gorbachev are not visible in this shot.

At 0719 GMT a Moscow team leader is interviewed, followed by another shot of leaders on the presidium. At 0727 GMT the parade is shown halting in Red Square while slogans are read over loudspeakers and echoed by those parading. A pan shot shows the leaders on the presidium beginning to disperse; this time Grishin and Gorbachev are visible. The parade marches on, and at 0731 GMT the relay ends.

Leaders at Republic Activities

LD011108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Festive demonstrations have taken place today in all towns and villages in the country. Those taking part were warmly greeted in Kiev by Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Central Committee; in Alma-Ata by Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee; in Tbilisi by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee.

Participants in festive processions were also warmly greeted by party and local authority leaders of the Union Republics of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghiziya, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT

PM301528 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Course of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] Spring breezes are blowing across the country...They bring warmth to the fields and hope to the people. It has been thus since antiquity, since prehistory, when man depended on the forces of nature. Its awakening -- the bright rays of the sun, the noise of the stream fresh from its winter slumber, and the first green shoots -- was seen by man as the miraculous renewal of life and it occupied his mind.

Prejudice was replaced by knowledge, knowledge of the laws of nature and of the course of history. It did not, however, extinguish our feelings. Each spring we celebrate peace and labor on May Day and we think about the future. It lies in our deeds and plans, in the course toward the further improvement of developed socialism along which the Leninist party is leading the Soviet people.

This spring is particularly significant. The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation were major events in the country's political life. Their documents stress the USSR Supreme Soviet's major role in carrying out the extensive program for the socioeconomic and political development of our motherland and improvement of the international situation.

The Soviet and world public greeted the election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with particular satisfaction. This act is of tremendous significance for the conduct of Soviet foreign policy. The representation of supreme state interests by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in the international arena convincingly reflects the fact that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is inseparable from the Communist Party's course, whose fundamental principles are laid down in the Peace Program elaborated by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and subsequent party Central Committee plenums.

This program has the full backing of the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. The world public rates it highly. The new Soviet Govenment formed at the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, will follow it unswervingly in its practical activity.

The USSR Council of Ministers' statement on its future activity, delivered at the session by USSR Council of Ministers Chairman N.A. Tikhonov, stresses that all the USSR Council of Ministers' activity will be geared toward implementing the Leninist course of the CPSU, the leading force of our society that determines the main prospects of its developments and the state's domestic and foreign policy line. This course, characterized by continuity and consistency, is fully in keeping with the people's fundamental interests and shows their indestructible unity with the party.

The government, the statement says, will concentrate its activity on implementing the major tasks of improving developed socialism and making fuller use of its potential and advantages and will seek to further strengthen the country's economic might.

In order to be able to implement the bold, large-scale creative plans geared to improving the Soviet people's well-being and ensuring the all-around, harmonious development of the individual, we need peace. We regard peace as the natural state for peoples to live and work together in.

The USSR Council of Minister's statement is quite clear about this. The govenrment's foreign policy activity will be geared toward strengthening peace between peoples, delivering mankind from the nuclear threat, and providing favorable external conditions for the peaceful building which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are engaged in.

From the lofty platform of the Grand Kremlin Palace we heard repeatedly confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness for businesslike and honest talks, taking into account fruitful ideas from other states. The recognition in practice of the principle of equality and identical security and the desire to achieve mutually acceptable accords on that basis are the only possible means to strengthen peace and the peoples' security under present conditions. We resolutely reject the attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to continue the "position of strength" policy and the dangerous pursuit of military superiority.

The measures being taken by the Soviet Union to strengthen defense are a natural response to the reckless efforts by militarist circles in the United States and other NATO countries to disrupt the strategic military balance. Security -- both ours and that of our friends and allies -- will remain reliably safeguarded!

While showing due concern for strengthening defense, the USSR Govenment is again informing interested sides of its willingness to work with all who want to strengthen world peace, who are aware of the need to cooperate for the sake of peace and progress. The policy of ignoring the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, of belittling their significance and distorting their essence, is not the best way to mutual understanding and cooperation. The Western countries know of our proposals geared to halting the arms race, improving the international situation, and relaxing tension, the statement points out. We await an answer.

Special attention should be paid to the proposal put forth in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech on the need for an accord among the nuclear powers on the joint acknowledgment of a definite package of norms in relations among them. It is extremely significant in terms of delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear war and it would be in the interests of all the peoples to adopt it. The words of the USSR Council of Ministers' statement to the effect that the USSR is not encroaching on anyone's security and wants to live in peace with everyone have a firm and weighty ring.

The strengthening of fraternal cooperation with the socialist community states will remain a very important priority in the Soviet Government's foreign policy activity. The upcoming top-level economic conference of CEMA countries will be a major milestone on this path. A session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee has just ended in Budapest in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding and eagerness to contribute to a change for the better in the development of international events. Its communique constitutes a loud new appeal from the socialist community for dialogue among countries on fundamental questions of preserving and strengthening peace.

The Soviet Government's statement was greeted with great interest the world over. It was published in the major papers and carried on radio and television and has attracted keen comment. The Hungarian paper NEPSZAVA writes: "The new Soviet Government's program convinces public opinion that there is an invariable congruity between the Soviet leaders' words and actions, between the USSR's domestic and foreign policies." L'HUMANITE draws attention to the part of the statement which says that by deploying its new missiles in Western Europe, the United States has placed obstacles in the way of talks, not only on medium-range nuclear weapons, but also on strategic nuclear weapons. If the U.S. side were to remove the obstacles it has created and restore the previous situation, there will then be a chance to resume talks. India's PATRIOT singles out the statement's words that the Soviet Union, as ever, will "listen closely to the opinion of the Nonaligned Movement, which is an influential peace-loving force in international politics."

The statement presents the Soviet Union to the world community as a reliable partner, true to its word and to its signature on international agreements, a country whose policy is not subject to sudden fluctuations based on expediency. Our foreign policy is an immutable peace-loving course dating back to Lenin's historic Decree on Peace.

...Spring breezes are blowing across the country. May Day is approaching. The banners will bear a slogan expressing the steadfast will of the Soviet people and their indestructible unity with the Communist Party and Soviet Government:

"Long live the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy!

"Let us implement the Soviet Peace Program!"

EDITORIAL OUTLINES SOVIET PEOPLE'S TASKS

PM010839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Communists' Important Tasks"]

[Text] These days Soviet people are living and working under the profound influence of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the First USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 11th convocation. The materials of the plenum and of the highest organs of state power have been greeted by the Soviet people as a long-term program of work aimed at further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and improving socialist statehood and democracy and the communist education of the country's young generation.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum gave a new boost to the work of Communists and all working people in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Great and responsible tasks have been set, and in order to fulfill them successfully, party organizations must persistently improve their organizational and political activity. There is no more important concern today than that of further developing the masses' initiative and actively involving them in resolving the central problems of social life. The issue is, above all, of further strengthening labor discipline, enhancing organization and responsibility for the entrusted task, instilling order everywhere, and organizing all our work efficiently.

"We have reached an extremely crucial point in the 5-year plan, when it is now months that are being counted," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. "The situation is by no means such that we can dispense with our work to further step up the intensification of our economy. The results of the first quarter indicate that certain successes can be seen, but, at the same time, lagging sectors have also come to light."

The CPSU Central Committee plenum clearly defined the key points where an effort must be made. There is the persistent struggle to enhance production efficiency and output quality, to accelerate scientific and technical progress in every possible way, and to start up new capacities as quickly as possible. The paramount concerns of Communists include saving material, energy, labor, and financial resources and realizing the Food Program; and, of course, the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 Plan and the 5-year plan targets as a whole. There must be no slackness or complacency permitted in this matter and there must be more severe penalties than ever for every failure and for any shortcomings.

The Central Committee plenum devoted exceptionally great attention to improving the work of the soviets. As is known, the new USSR Constitution considerably widened the powers of the soviets at all levels, promoting the fuller implementation of the Leninist principle of unity of legislation, management, and control. However, as was pointed out at the plenum, the soviets' tremendous potential is still not being sufficiently realized. The task has been set of making better use of this potential. Party organizations also have an inestimable role in fulfilling this task.

The demand of the day is to utilize all methods of party influence on the soviets' activity and constantly improve the content and style of their activity. This demand is made on all party committees, and above all, on the Communist deputies through whom the party exercises its leading role in organs of people's power. Communists are called upon to introduce the organizing principle into the work of the soviets, to rally all the people's elected representatives around themselves, and to stimulate and direct their creative initiative. It is necessary to eradicate formalism in work in every possible way, to abolish passiveness, and to adopt active, creative positions on all matters.

Party organizations have much work ahead in consistently implementing general educational and vocational school reform designed to raise the level of education to a qualitatively new high everywhere. The school reform mandate creates conditions for the attendant development of the entire public education system, including, of course, higher schools, which have a substantial influence on the rate of our economic, social, and spiritual progress as well as on the country's defense capability.

The very nature of the CPSU Central Committee plenum's discussion of vitally important questions of our development enabled Communists to look attentively at how the 26th CPSU Congress decisions are being fulfilled as a whole in all spheres. There will soon be a new party congress, and preparations must be made for it right now. It is necessary to sum up what has been achieved, interpret successes, generalize experience, and consolidate our positive achievements. It is no less important to draw lessons from our mistakes, to analyze shortcomings in a self-critical way, to determine measures to eliminate them, and, primarily, to think about how to achieve new successes.

Methods for the speediest realization of the adopted decisions are being discussed and finalized at the current plenums of local party committees, meetings of Communists, and soviet sessions. While concentrating attention on current concerns -- the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets and the efficient organization of spring field work -- it is important here not to lose sight of the strategic, long-term tasks associated with the regions' further socioeconomic development and with urgent problems of the ideological and moral education of the masses.

To achieve the aims outlined, it is important to utilize all the elements in the party's very rich arsenal. The mass news and propaganda media, lecturers, speakers, political information workers, and agitators can do a lot here. They are called upon to make everyone aware of the meaning and significance of the adopted decisions and to stimulate vigorous activity in people. It is necessary to develop this work without delay and to conduct it purposefully, vividly, and intelligible.

May the words of the ardent CPSU Central Committee slogans find a warm response in every heart:

"Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums!

"The all-around improvement of the society of developed socialism is the strategic task of the party and the people!"

PUGO REPLACES VOSS AS LATVIAN FIRST SECRETARY

WA011330 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 Apr 84 p 1

["Information Report:" "Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 14 April. An organizational question was examined.

The plenum relieved A.E. Voss of his duties as first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party in connection with his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities.

B.K. Pugo was elected first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum expressed gratitude to A.E. Voss for his fruitful activity in his capacity of first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and for his great personal contribution toward solving the most important tasks of socioeconomic construction in the republic.

The plenum unanimously assured the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo that Communists and all workers in Soviet Latvia will spare neither strength nor energy in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, future CPSU CC plenums, and the positions and conclusions in speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department, participated in the work of the plenum.

Pugo Profiled

WA011350 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 Apr 84 p 1

["First Secretary of the Latvian Communist Party--Boris Karlovich Pugo"]

[Text] Boris Karlovich Pugo, a Latvian, was born in 1937. He finished his higher education at the Riga Polytechnical Institute as a mechanical engineer. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1963.

B.K. Pugo started his working life as an engineer at the Riga Electrical Machine Building Plant. In 196] he was elected second and, soon afterward, first secretary of the Prolitarskiy Raykom Latvian Komsomol in Riga. In 1963 he was promoted into the Central Committee apparatus of the All-Union Komsomol. In February 1968 he began work as chief of the Organizational Department of Riga's gorkom.

In April 1969, B. K. Pugo was elected first secretary of the Latvian Central Committee Komsomol. A year later he became Central Committee secretary of the All-Union Komsomol. From 1974 he worked as inspector of the CPSU Central Committee, later as chief of the Organizational-Party Work Department of the Latvian CP Central Committee. In 1975 B.K. Pugo was made first secretary of the Riga gorkom. Since November 1980 B.K. Pugo has been chairman of the Latvian SSR KGB.

During the 22d and 23d Latvian CP Congresses, B. K. Pugo was elected candidate bureau member of the Latvian CP Central Committee. He was made a delegate to the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, was elected deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet for three sessions, and was deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the 11th session. He has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner, the Order of the Red Star, the Order Badge of Honor, and medals.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO ARMY RAILWAY WORKERS

PM261334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Marvelous Achievement"]

[Text] To the Army railwaymen and all those taking part in construction of the eastern sector of the Baykal-Amur Mainline.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee received with great satisfaction the report on your marvelous achievement: the successful fulfillment of socialist obligations for ahead-of-schedule completion in laying the main track and opening for train through-traffic on the Tynda-Komsomolsk-na-Amure sector.

Your labor success is a concrete contribution toward realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in heightening the efficiency of capital investments and accelerating the development of the country's railway traffic.

It is gratifying to note that this great labor victory has been won thanks to the selfless work of Army railwaymen, who are making their contribution to strengthening the economic might of the motherland; all collectives of construction workers, sponsoring organizations of the union, and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, and towns; and of the young men and women who have come at the summons of the Komsomol to this great construction site. This accomplishment is the result of the active organizational and mass political work of commanders; political organs, headquarters, engineering, and technical cadres; and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

We express our conviction that the Army railwaymen, industrial and office workers, in fulfilling the directives of the December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, will achieve fresh successes in the concluding stage of construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline railway and will continue to be at the vanguard of socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the tasks of 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

We wish you, dear comrades, robust health and fresh successes in labor for the prosperity of our great motherland.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

PLAQUE FOR ANDROPOV UNVEILED IN PETROZAVODSK

LD211208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] A report from Petrozavodsk: Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- a memorial plaque with this inscription was ceremonially unveiled today in the center of the town. The plaque was set up in honor of the outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international Communist and workers' movement in accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers regarding the perpetuation of his memory. Taking part in the meeting in Petrozavodsk were Comrade Stepanov, first secretary of the Karelian Obkom of the CPSU; Comrade Senkin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Karelian ASSR; and Comrade Kochetov, chairman of the council of Ministers of the autonomous republic.

10 APRIL CPSU PLENUM MATERIALS PUBLISHED

LD130536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The materials from the 10 April CPSU Central Committee Plenum have been published in a single volume. The booklet includes an information report on the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the speech by Comrade Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum on the further improvement of the work of the soviets of people's deputies and on the basic directions of the general educational and vocational school reform. The booklet is published by "Politizdat" in a mass edition.

FIRST QUARTER NATIONAL PLAN RESULTS REPORTED

LD281813 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] USSR industry has fulfilled the plan for the first quarter of this year for the marketing of output, raising labor productivity, and most major kinds of products. The plan for marketing of output has been met by all union republics and industrial ministries, the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports.

The growth in the overall volume of industrial output, compared with the corresponding period of last year, is 4.9 percent. Labor productivity has grown by 4.6 percent compared with the 3.4 percent set by this year's plan. Increased labor productivity accounts for 96 percent of the growth in output.

In industry as a whole and in most ministries, labor productivity rose faster than the average wages. The tasks to lower production costs and material consumption were fulfilled and profits increased.

Industrial labor collectives were engaged in extensive socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill this year's plan tasks for an above-plan increase in labor productivity by 1 per cent and a lowering of production costs by an additional 0.5 percent.

AZERBAIJAN PLAN PROGRESS, SHORTCOMINGS LISTED

GF301422 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Industrial workers in Azerbaijan have fulfilled ahead of time the first quarter of this year's plan for the sale of products, the upgrading of work output, and the production of varieties of the most important products. More than R59 million worth of products have been sold above plan.

Compared with the 4.5 percent increase in the first quarter of last year, industrial output increased by 5.5 percent in the current quarter. Work output increased by 3.7 percent, accounting for more than three-quarters of the output. Meanwhile, coordinated work brigades have greatly contributed to the results. The brigades employ more than half the workers in Azerbaijan. Most of the economic [word indistinct] establishments of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, have increased their output of the most important varieties of products.

However, as disclosed by the Central Statistics Administration, the plan for the production of (?generators) with a capacity of over 100 kw, tools for the oil extraction industry, [word indistinct] motors, agricultural machinery, a number of construction materials, and other products has not been fulfilled. The departments of the Ministries of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, [title indistinct], the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Construction Materials Industry, the Woolen Industry [title as heard], the Food Industry, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking have not fully supplied products to (?processing establishments) in accordance with agreements and accepted (?norms).

Meanwhile, compared with the same period last year, the volume of high-quality products increased by 11.6 percent.